MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Military Situation--Clashes continued in Beirut and Zahlah on the morning of 8 April, Beirut radio reported. However, the radio later reported that all parties had responded well to President Ilyas Sarkis' order for a cease-fire, issued at noon. By early evening the situation was completely quiet in Beirut and Zahlah, the radio said, noting that a Red Cross convoy had entered Zahlah, where, according to AFP, over 300 people have been wounded. Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 9 April that Beirut and Zahlah were calm during the night. In the south clashes continued between Christian militiamen and Palestinian forces, Beirut radio and the Israeli news agency ITIM reported.

Political Developments--In remarks reported by Beirut radio, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said the various parties have given "no definite answers" to proposals made to them following the 7 April talks between the Lebanese leaders and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He indicated that an agreement has been reached for Lebanese Army forces in Ablah to enter Zahlah.

Meanwhile, in a speech to the Lebanese fronts, broadcast by Voice of Lebanon, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil said the Phalangists will not accept any treaty or series of agreements by "installments" whereby the Syrians occupy Zahlah and increase their control over other areas. He called on the Phalangists and their allies to devote all their efforts to "the sole aim of liberating Lebanon." The radio also broadcast a statement by the Lebanese Front calling on the world to urge the UN Security Council to deploy UN forces in Lebanon in place of the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF), which is now behaving as an "occupation force." For the past 8 days, the statement said, the ADF has continuously shelled residential quarters in Zahlah, clashed with the Lebanese Army in Beirut and refused to comply with cease-fire orders issued by their nominal supreme commander, President Sarkis.

Paris radio, citing diplomatic sources in the French capital, reported that France may form an international peacekeeping force for Lebanon if the Lebanese authorities ask for it. President Sarkis held a 2-hour meeting with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper and Ambassador John Gunther Dean, Voice of Lebanon reported.

Haig Middle East Tour

Saudi Talks Conclude--After meeting with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Secretary of State Alexander Haig left Saudi Arabia at the end of his tour of four Middle Eastern countries, SPA reported. Citing a statement by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, SPA added that during his meeting with Secretary Haig, King Khalid said the situation in Lebanon, created by Israel's "continuous challenges," represented a direct threat to Middle Eastern security and stability and he expressed optimism that the U.S. administration will give this issue its most urgent attention. Prince Sa'ud added that the secretary's visit provided the opportunity for an exchange of views on the critical issues in the Middle East.

Syria Rejects Envoy--According to an 8 April SANA report, on 2 April the Syrian Government rejected a request by the U.S. Government that Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper visit Damascus to brief Syria on the results of Secretary Haig's tour. TISHRIN, reviewed by Damascus radio, said that Syria refused to receive Draper because it opposes the new U.S. policy that Secretary Haig came to impose on the region.

Iran

Party Guidelines--Revolution Prosecutor General 'Ali Qoddusi issued a 10-point list of directives, broadcast textually by Tehran Radio, regulating the activities of parties

and groups. Such organizations require a permit from the Interior Ministry to publish newspapers and periodicals, the directives stipulated, and may only hold meetings and demonstrations with the approval of the ministry, which will also supervise their offices. All armed groups must give up their weapons, and those which have declared an "armed struggle" against the government must either officially abandon this stance and exercise political activity within the framework of the law or face prosecution. Parties and groups are "free to express political views" provided this does not include "lies, slander and incitement," and they are not allowed to cause disruptions like strikes. Apart from those who persist in armed struggle against the authorities, all parties and groups are allowed to engage in "political and ideological debates" through the media within the limits of their resources, the directives said.

Ardabili on Investigating Committee--State Prosecutor General 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili said his office has sent the three-man committee investigating differences among Iran's top officials a file from the president's office complaining about the prime minister and the minister of state for executive affairs. In a statement broadcast by Tehran radio, he indicated that other files on this matter will also be sent to the committee. After the committee has completed its investigation and expressed its opinion, he added, the judicial organs will start their work.

Khomeyni on Anticlergy Plots--Ayatollah Ruhaollah Khomeyni has said that the clergy is the main target of troublemakers in Iran today. In a speech to revolution court members at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni told them that such people will even "brand" themselves in order to implicate revolution court judges in the use of torture. Khomeyni expressed confidence in the judges, saying that although they have been accused of many things, he has heard from reliable people that these accusations are false. In order to counter the plots, he said, revolution court members must increase their resistance and continue their good conduct.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Nonaligned Committee--According to INA, a Nonaligned Movement peace committee has arrived in Iraq to seek a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. The committee, comprising the foreign ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and a PLO representative, issued a statement on arrival saying it has not brought proposals but will investigate all aspects of the conflict, INA reported. A later INA report said the committee met with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who told the members that Iraqi forces will not withdraw from the territory they occupy until Iran recognizes Iraqi and pan-Arab rights and abandons its hostility and expansionism.

Iranian Riad--An "authoritative" Syrian source, cited by SANA, has dismissed as "trival" Iraqi claims that Iranian planes refueled in Syria before bombing an Iraqi airfield on 4 April. Earlier, in a television interview reported by INA, an Iraqi wing commander said the Iranian Phantoms, which would have been unable to raid Al-Walid airport without refueling, were detected crossing into Syria before and after the raid. Iraqi losses in the raid were slight, he indicated.

Iraq

According to a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov to President Saddam Husayn, the Soviet Union "is prepared" to develop relations with Iraq "in the future" based on the two countries' common interest in bolstering friendship and cooperation. INA, which broadcast the message, said it came on the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. INA also carried President Husayn's reply, which affirmed Iraq's readiness to develop its "existing relations of friendship" with the Soviet Union.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 068 *9 April 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Qaddumi Rejects Congratulations on Reagan Escape A 1
[Beirut MONDAY MORNING 6-12 Apr]
Qaddumi Warns U.S. Against Palestine 'Offensive' A 1
[Beirut MONDAY MORNING 6-12 Apr]
Chedli Klibi Attacks Israeli Policy in Lebanon A 4
Lebanon Situation Delays 'Arafat USSR Visit A 4
Palestinian Leaders, UN's Urquhart Discuss Lebanon [VOP] A 5
Fatah Central Committee To Discuss Lebanon A 5
Palestinian Group Statement on Jerusalem Bombing [VOP] A 5

OPEC AFFAIRS

Yamani Denies Decision on Oil Production Levels B 1
OPEC Chairman Tours; Previews Planned Meeting B 1
Visit to Abu Dhabi B 1
Qatari Television Interview B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Alert in Gulf World Cause 'Unnatural Atmosphere' C 1
Prime Minister Views Gulf Security, Stability C 1
Minister Reportedly Hints at USSR Reaction to RDF C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Haig Holds Press Conference; Concludes Visit C 2
Departure Report C 3
Editorial Comment [AL-JAZIRAH 7 Apr] C 3
Riyadh Views Diplomatic Break With Kabul Regime C 4

PDRY

Hungarian Chief of Staff Arrives for Talks C 5

EGYPT

Haig Cited on Success of Middle East Tour D 1
Ghali, Waldheim Hold Geneva Talks on Sinai Force D 1
Opposition Leader Ad-Din Views Government Policy D 1
[Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 2 Apr]

IRAQ

Nonaligned Committee's Mediation Talks Begin E 1
Committee Arrival Statement E 1
'Aziz, Hammadi Meeting E 1
Ibrahim Meeting E 2
Armed Forces General Command Communique 300 E 2
Cables Exchanged With USSR on Treaty Anniversary E 3
Statement Marks Ba'th Party's 34th Anniversary E 3

JORDAN

King Husayn Pays Private Visit to United Kingdom F 1
Press Comment F 1

LEBANON

U.S. Official Holds Talks With Sarkis, Butrus G 1
Mufti Meets U.S. Envoy, Criticizes Haig Remarks G 1
Working Forces Leader Criticizes Haig Statements G 1
[AS-SAFIR 8 Apr]
Former President Comments on Haig's Area Tour G 1
[AN-NAHAR 8 Apr]
UN Envoy Interviewed on U.S., Current Issues G 2
[MONDAY MORNING 6-12 Apr]
Cease-Fire Reported in Effect in Beirut, Zahlah G 6
Sarkis Order G 6
Cease-Fire Observed G 7
Situation Quiet G 7
Al-Wazzan Comments on Efforts to Stop Clashes G 7
French Envoy Meets Al-Wazzan, Comments to Press G 7
8 Apr Departure G 8
Al-Jumayyil Speech Rejects Agreements With Syria G 8
Haddad Speaks on Zahlah; Attacks Syrians, Junblatt G 9

SYRIA

Iraqi Claims on Air Raids From Syria 'Trivial' H 1
Kuwaiti Paper Says USSR Supplying Advanced Planes H 1
Rally, Al-Ahmar Speech Mark Ba'th Anniversary H 1
Al-Ahmar Address H 1
Media Denounce Haig Statements, U.S. Policy H 4
Radio Commentary H 4
TISHRIN Column H 5

ISRAEL

U.S. Lease of AWACS to Saudi Arabia Weighed I 1
Satisfaction Expressed I 1
HA'ARETZ Editorial [9 Apr] I 1
YEDI'OT AHARONOT Editorial on Haig's Visit [9 Apr] I 2
11 Lists Compete in Histadrut Elections 7 Apr I 2
Interim Returns I 3
Golan Druze Turnout I 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Yepishev Inspects Eastern Sector Command in Harar R 1

TANZANIA

Communique Issued on Algerian President's Visit R 1

UGANDA

Nairobi Reports Explosion in Indian Embassy R 2
Muwanga Urges DP To Withdraw Election Win Claim R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Dacko Opens UDC Party Congress in Bangui S 1
Prime Minister Comments on New Government S 1

CHAD

Goukouni Plans To Visit Sudan After Summit S 2
Opposition Figure Notes Cuban, GDR, Soviet Role S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

GRAPHIC Condemns Ivorian Statement on Nationals [4 Apr] T 1
Accra Hopes ECOWAS Principles Will Be Maintained T 1

NIGERIA

Shagari Cancels 10 Apr Lagos Summit on Chad T 2

UPPER VOLTA

Labor, Student Unrest Reported in Urban Areas T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MADAGASCAR

Communique Records Visit of Algerian President U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Text of Communique Issued on Bendjedid's Visit U 3
Machel Warns South Africa in 4 Apr Speech U 5
Government Introduces Gasoline Rationing U 6

SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Justifies South-West Africa Defense Role U 6
Collusion With USSR on Gold, Platinum Denied U 6

ZAMBIA

TIMES Previews Chester Crocker Africa Tour U 7
Briefs: Harvest Plans U 7

ZIMBABWE

Salisbury Reports Reagan Letter Praising Nation U 8
Kenyan Authorities Release Former Minister Tekere U 8

QADDUMI REJECTS CONGRATULATIONS ON REAGAN ESCAPE

NC081943 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 6-12 Apr 81 p 47

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization does not congratulate U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his escape from last week's attempt on his life in Washington, PLO Political Chief Faruq Qaddumi said last week.

In his interview with MONDAY MORNING, the Palestinian foreign minister dissociated the PLO from the congratulations which Palestine National Council President Kahlid al-Fahum sent to Reagan after the abortive assassination attempt. "I wish our brother Khalid al-Fahum had not congratulated Reagan on his safety," Qaddumi said. "He meant well, but as one Arab leader once said, 'the road to hell is paved with good intentions.'

"The congratulations of our brother the president of the Palestine National Council were a personal initiative and are not to be taken as coming from the PLO. Palestinian diplomacy cannot possibly make such a statement, especially after the statement recently made by Reagan's national security advisor, Mr Allen, which expressed total hostility to the aspirations of the Palestinian people." Qaddumi added: "The attempt to assassinate Reagan, who is accusing us of terrorism, clearly indicates that his own country is full of terrorism and is, indeed, a source of terrorism."

In an interview with MONDAY MORNING last November, after Reagan's victory in the presidential elections, Qaddumi said the new president, compared with his predecessor, was "the lesser of two evils." Last week, he said he had not changed his opinion. He explained: "The advantage we have in Reagan is the same advantage we had in (Israeli Premier Menahem) Begin. Before Begin's victory, the Israeli Labor Party was able, to a certain extent, to hide its fascist activities in the occupied territories. Begin did us a great service by exposing Israel as an expansionist, fascist entity and an advance post for international imperialism in the Middle East.

"And now Reagan and his aides have come to unmask Washington's ugly face and reveal the truth about their inhuman attitude toward the Palestinian issue. They are exposing the American lies to international public opinion about Washington's concern for human rights and peace in the world. "Reagan has not changed American policy, but he is exposing it, and this will prompt the hesitant nations in the world to support the PLO and stand against U.S., giving us more friends and more political power. Reagan is indeed the lesser of two evils."

QADDUMI WARNS U.S. AGAINST PALESTINE 'OFFENSIVE'

NC081920 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 6-12 Apr 81 pp 46-55

[Lydia Georgi 1 April interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi--place not given]

[Excerpts] The political chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Faruq Qaddumi, has warned the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the PLO will attack American interests all over the world if Washington goes ahead with apparent plans to launch an offensive against the Palestinian organization and its allies. In an interview with MONDAY MORNING last Wednesday (April 1), Quadumi said all the signs indicated that the Reagan administration was preparing to adopt more hostile attitudes toward the PLO and to give Israel the "green light" to attack south Lebanon.

Noting that the recent escalation of violence in south Lebanon was accompanied by a similar escalation in Beirut by the rightist Maronite militias, Qaddumi said there were clear signs of Reagan's intentions toward the PLO and its Arab allies, especially Syria.

"If the United States or Israel believes that it can undermine the steadfastness of the PLO and Syria, it is mistaken," he said. "This would lead to a much wider war than the United States imagines--a war that would cover all parts of the world. Regardless of the cost, American interests would not escape the hands of the Palestinians."

Qaddumi (Abu Lutf) also:

--Called on Saudi Arabia to exert more pressure on the United States, "to a point where the United States will feel that it has to choose between Israel and American interests in the Arab world."
--Warned that if U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in his current tour of conservative Arab states, succeeded in forming a pro-American "Arab camp," that would lead to the rise of an opposing "revolutionary, progressive Arab alliance" and trigger an inter-Arab conflict.
--Rejected the European call for "mutual recognition" between Israel and the PLO, stating that the PLO's refusal to recognize Israel had no "ifs or buts" attached and that anyone who asked the Palestinians to change this position was exposing his ill intentions toward them.
--Described part of his talks with the Vatican's Cardinal Agostino Casaroli and stated that a meeting between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the pope was not to be ruled out.
--Declared that neither the Palestinians nor anyone else had the right to challenge the Lebanese Army's right to be present in south Lebanon or in any other part of Lebanon.

The Reagan administration, Qaddumi said, "has begun to launch political offensives against the socialist camp. The developments in Poland provide evidence of this. Washington is taking advantage of the situation there to take the offensive, and it is also making use of the Afghanistan situation to implement its new offensive policy. In view of this, we expect the United States of America to strike in the Middle East, especially since the balance of power in this region is in favor of Israel," he added. "The United States knows that the PLO has become a strong political force in this region, influencing developments and in some cases directing them. It also knows that the PLO stands against imperialist expansion and is working to eliminate tension spots in the region and end Israeli occupation. Since Washington is taking the offensive in its general strategy, we expect it to take the offensive here by adopting more hostile attitudes toward the PLO and by giving Israel the green light to attack south Lebanon."

The PLO leader said that "the present escalation by the isolationists (in Beirut and the Al-Biqa'), coinciding with the escalation in the south, is clear evidence of this plan." The United States' objective, he said, is to "liquidate the Palestinian revolution. It knows it cannot do this, but it wants to stir up more problems in the Middle East to consecrate its presence and frighten the so called 'moderate Arab states' into entering military alliances and accepting American military presence in the region, which the U.S. is demanding on the pretext of stemming the Soviet tide in the Middle East."

The PLO will not be the only target of Washington's offensive in the Middle East, Qaddumi said. "Most of the progressive forces in the Middle East will be hit, notably Syria, because of its friendship treaty with the Soviet Union and its truly heroic struggle against the Camp David agreements. Syria and the PLO are in the same trench, facing these challenges." He added: "If the United States or Israel believes that it can undermine the steadfastness of the PLO and Syria, it is mistaken. This would lead to a much wider war than the United States imagines--a war that would cover all parts of the world. Regardless of the cost, American interests would not escape the hands of the Palestinians... If the United States exposes the PLO to danger, we will not hesitate to strike at American interests wherever they are."

Further evidence that the U.S. was preparing to take the offensive in the Middle East in general and Lebanon in particular was provided by the recent statements made by Reagan's national security advisor, Richard Allen, and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Charles Percy, Qaddumi said. Both American officials described the PLO as a "terrorist" organization and justified Israel's attacks on south Lebanon, he said, adding: "By justifying Israeli aggression on the south, the Americans can be said to be facilitating wide-scale Israeli attacks and flinging the doors wide open to another war in the Middle East."

This was true despite occasional statements by American officials which gave the impression of a moderate U.S. attitude toward the PLO, like Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statement that there were moderate elements in the PLO, Qaddumi said. He noted that the U.S. had made several moderate statements about the PLO in the past, all of which were quickly withdrawn. Percy himself was said to have discussed with the Soviets the possibility of establishing an independent Palestinian state, "and here he is now affirming his hostile attitude to the aspirations of the Palestinian people."

"So despite all appearances, we cannot say that there are contradictions in American policy on this matter, or that Haig is different," Qaddumi said. "As for the statement that there are 'moderate trends' in the PLO, let me say that there are no 'moderates' or 'extremists' in the PLO. There are clear objectives and clear policies which we are all trying to apply as quickly as possible by political, diplomatic and military means. No leader in the PLO can abandon any of our national goals."

No one in the PLO has the slightest hope that the U.S. will voluntarily change its Middle East policy, he said. "Only a change in the balance of power in the region, which will face the U.S. with a choice between its interests and the interests of Israel, can lead to a change in American policy. Unless the balance shifts, the U.S. will maintain its hostile policy, which does not serve the cause of peace in the region but consecreates the region's existing problems...

"The liberation of Palestine is the task of all the Arab peoples, not of the Palestinian people alone. If those peoples do not feel that their rulers are doing their national duty in that regard, the day will come when they will be able to force their leaders to enter the battle. The Arabs do not lack the material capability, weapons and manpower needed to enter the battle. What they lack is bold Arab leadership and Arab solidarity."

Qaddumi added: "I'll say it very frankly: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has the capability of exerting pressure on the United States of America. Its immense economic power places it in a position where it can exert direct influence on the course of international policies. The question is: Will the Saudi Kingdom exert such pressure, and to what extent will it do so? That is up to the Saudi Kingdom to decide in the light of its relations with the United States and the European countries. But it is our hope that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will increase its pressure to a point where the United States will feel that it has to choose between Israel and American interests in the Arab world."

This is what the PLO hopes the Saudis will do in their forthcoming talks with Haig, Qaddumi said. "We say this to the Saudis and not to the Jordanians because Saudi Arabia has the means to exert the required pressure, but we do not believe Jordan has those means."

Where Jordan is concerned, Qaddumi said, "Our hope that in the talks with Haig, it will abide strictly by the resolutions of the Rabat, Baghdad and Tunis Arab summit conferences."

He added: "We do not wish Haig success in his efforts to create a new Arab camp. The creation of such a camp would be faced by the rise of a revolutionary, progressive Arab alliance. If axes and alliances begin to be formed in this region, the struggle will become an inter-Arab struggle, God forbid. I believe that the states which are referred to as 'conservative states' are fully aware of this and will no doubt think a thousand times before taking such action."

The United States, Qaddumi said, was making repeated attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab Gulf region. "Those attempts are now represented by the presence of American military bases in Oman. The Americans have made Oman their forces' bridgehead to the Gulf region. This position on the part of Oman is considered one of hostility toward the Arab nation and alliance with the Egyptian regime, which has opened its arms wide to American influence in Egypt, with no regard to the harm which this openness to American presence is bound to inflict on the Egyptian people in the long run."

In addition to its bases in Oman and presence in Egypt, the United States was trying to pressure the Gulf states into accepting American deployment in their region, Qaddumi said. "So far, the Gulf states have rejected these attempts, but the pressures are increasing, and so is the Gulf states' apprehension because of the continuing war between Iraq and Iran. The world's imperialist forces are taking advantage of this fear to justify their advent to the region. I hope that no such intervention occurs, that no invitation is issued to those forces to deploy in the Gulf."

CHEDLI KLIBI ATTACKS ISRAELI POLICY IN LEBANON

LD071620 Tunis TAP in English 1359 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Tunis, 7 Apr (TAP)--Arab League Secretary General Mr Chedli Klibi strongly denounced the policy of Israel which is the main instigator of "the tragical events which are taking place in Lebanon, threatening the existence of the country and making the Arab nation run serious risks".

In a statement published in Tunis, Mr Klibi condemned the Zionist campaign aimed to cause the role of "defender of the Christians of Lebanon" exercized by the Zionist government to be credited. Mr Klibi reckons that "if Israel has misled part of the Western public opinion, it did not succeed in fooling the majority of Lebanese Christians who are aware of their close Arab belonging and of the dangers of bursting of their unity, which the Zionist enemy is threatening them with".

In conclusion Mr Klibi called on all the Lebanese people to support the legal authorities so that they may be in a position to drive off the danger of division and to doom to failure the venture of Israel which longs to ruin the Lebanese pattern for it is the best disappointment of the Zionist entity's expectations since it allows the coexistence of spiritual families.

LEBANON SITUATION DELAYS 'ARAFAT USSR VISIT

JN081245 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr (INA)--Palestinian sources today told INA that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Moscow, which is slated to take place during the next 2 weeks, has been postponed until another date. The sources added that the postponement of the visit was caused by the eruption of clashes and the grave deterioration of the security situation in Lebanon. The Palestinian sources said that 'Arafat's visit to Moscow, which is in response to an official invitation, might be likely to take place during May should the security situation in Lebanon relax.

PALESTINIAN LEADERS, UN'S URQUHART DISCUSS LEBANON

NC090846 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Last night Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Assistant UN Secretary General Brian Urquhart. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Brother Abu al-Lutuf, head of the PLO Political Department; Brother Abu al-Walid, member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the Al-'Asifah forces general command; Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and Lieutenant Colonel (Abu Humayd), The meeting was attended on the UN side by Samir Sanbar, the director of the UN Information Office; UNIFIL Commander General Callaghan; and (Iqbal Urkund) and (James Lesure). The discussions centered on the situation in light of the Israeli escalation and the situation in the Middle East in light of the latest developments. Following the meeting Urquhart said that his talks with Abu 'Ammar were very useful.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS LEBANON

LD081208 Kuwait KUNA in English 1055 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Apr (KUNA)--The Fatah Central Committee will hold an extraordinary meeting in Beirut Wednesday to discuss the explosive situation in Lebanon, a local newspaper reported. 'AL WATAN attributed its report to Palestinian sources who said that discussions during the meeting will include the current clashes between rightwing militias and the Arab Deterrent Forces. The shelling of the areas under control of the joint Palestinian and Lebanese national movement forces and the possibility of an Israeli involvement in the conflict will also be discussed, the paper said.

The sources disclosed that the Palestinian-Lebanese allies had announced general mobilization and that Fatah had called up its general reserves from inside and outside Lebanon. Palestinian trained youths began to arrive to Lebanon, the source said.

The unidentified Palestinian sources predicted a major Israeli offensive against the Palestinian resistance and south Lebanon before June 30, the scheduled date for the Israeli general elections.

Syria has also increased its military state of readiness to confront any Israeli aggression against Lebanon or Syria, the sources said.

PALESTINIAN GROUP STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM BOMBING

NC090730 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Apr 81

[9 April statement by Palestinian revolution forces general command military spokesman]

[Excerpt] Yesterday our revolutionaries from the Martyr Riyad Barakat Group attacked a gathering at a Zionist settlement in occupied Jerusalem with handgrenades. According to plans, our revolutionaries then continued their moves outside the area of the attack. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded. The enemy forces immediately closed the area of the attack and all the roads leading to it and initiated a wide-scale combing operation during which they detained scores of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of wanting to interrogate them in connection with the attack.

YAMANI DENIES DECISION ON OIL PRODUCTION LEVELS

LD040942 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0645 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Apr (SPA)--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has denied that the Gulf countries have made a decision to increase or reduce current petroleum production. In a statement published today by AR-RIYAD he said that the decision to increase or to reduce production depends on conditions in the world oil market. The minister of petroleum pointed out that the four-member meeting held in Riyadh on the 11th of the month, which corresponded to the one held on the 17th of last March, was attended by the petroleum ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE. He stated that they did not discuss increasing or reducing the current oil production of the Gulf countries at this meeting.

OPEC CHAIRMAN TOURS; PREVIEWS PLANNED MEETING

Visit to Abu Dhabi

JN031532 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 3 Apr (GNA)--Dr Subroto, Indonesian mining and energy minister and current OPEC chairman, arrived in Abu Dhabi today as part of a tour of several states in the area. Upon arrival the Indonesian minister stated that during his visit to the UAE, he will hold talks on the international oil market situation and issues pertaining to the forthcoming OPEC oil ministers' conference. UAE Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, who met his Indonesian guest, stated that the forthcoming OPEC oil ministers' conference will be held in Geneva on May 25 and will coincide with the Gulf summit conference, which will be held in Abu Dhabi.

Qatari Television Interview

JN042200 Doha QNA in Arabic 2045 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Doha, 4 Apr (QNA)--Dr Subroto, Indonesian minister of mining and energy, said that he discussed with Qatari Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani the contemporary situation of the oil market and OPEC's role in drawing up oil policy for both the near and far futures in light of current circumstances.

Speaking in Doha today in an interview with Qatari television, Dr Subroto said that the forthcoming OPEC conference, due to be held in Geneva, will primarily discuss the efforts to program the OPEC member-states' production of oil and the possibility of uniting prices in addition to the economic committee's report on the status of the market, supply and demand and prices.

Replying to a question on OPEC's role in fighting inflation, Dr Subroto said that the Western countries are to be blamed for this phenomenon of inflation because of their erroneous financial policy. He stressed that the OPEC member-states can do nothing regarding this phenomenon.

On the possibility of raising oil prices to equal the prices of alternative energy sources, such as atomic and solar power, Dr Subroto said that it is quite logical that the price of anything would equal the price of its alternative. However, it should be taken into consideration that oil is not only utilized as an energy source but in many other fields as well.

KUWAIT

ALERT IN GULF WOULD CAUSE 'UNNATURAL ATMOSPHERE'

LD051443 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1245 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 5 May (KUNA)--Kuwait today said that any American state of alert in the oil-rich Gulf region would cause an unnatural atmosphere. Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, commenting on U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's tour of a number of Middle East states, said: We in Kuwait do not see any reason for an American state of alert in the region, and we are of the opinion that such an alert would create an unnatural atmosphere in the region, something of no interest to our country. Furthermore, it could lead to confrontations in the area, which would certainly cause losses to the world economy.

Mr Husayn expressed the hope that the tour by the American official will result in a real American understanding of the reality of the situation in the region, especially the Palestinian question. He said: Now that a new American secretary of state has come to hold contacts in order to grasp the facts, we hope that a clear picture with all its dimensions will be taken of the situation in the region, particularly the Palestinian question.

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS GULF SECURITY, STABILITY

LD041050 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Beirut, 4 Apr (KUNA)--Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah has once again reiterated his country's rejection of any foreign intervention from any source in the strategic Gulf region. He was warned against turning this oil-rich region into a theatre for international conflicts and says that the most important thing that threatens the region in the next stage is "the danger of foreign intervention."

In an interview published by AL-BAYRAQ and LA REVUE DE LIBAN, Shaykh Sa'id as-Sabah says that Kuwait rejects any intervention in the region, "whatever its form or source." He says that the best way to prevent the danger of this intervention "is the agreement and the cooperation of all the states of the region to keep the region away from world conflicts and not to allow foreign intervention in it." He adds that it is in "the interest" of all states of the world, particularly the major powers, "for this vital region to remain an oasis of security and stability free from all forms of conflicts."

The Kuwaiti crown prince expressed his "sorrow and pain" at the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war. He says that he hopes that the Islamic mediation committee will be able to reach a just solution which will put an end to this conflict "which is draining the resources of the Arab and Islamic nations and is weakening them in the face of the challenges and dangers looming ahead."

Shaykh Sa'd as-Sabah stressed that Kuwait would not hesitate at any time from carrying out its duty toward "settling Arab disputes and restoring understanding and solidarity to the Arab ranks." He hints at the possibility of mediating between Algeria and Morocco over the Western Sahara during a future visit he intends to make to the countries of the Arab Maghreb. He does not specify when this visit will take place; however, he says that he hopes to carry it out "at the earliest possible opportunity." He says that this visit "will be a good opportunity to discover the means of strengthening the good relations and fruitful cooperation between Kuwait and the sister countries in the Arab Maghreb and at the same time to work to strengthen Arab solidarity in general, to clear the atmosphere and to overcome any differences that may exist."

The Kuwaiti crown prince accuses "foreign powers hostile" to the Arabs of making the situation in Lebanon the way it is. He says that these forces are interested "in unsettling internal Arab fronts and in disemembering our Arab nation and leading it to the cauldron of conflicts." He says that the solution of the Lebanese crisis "must step primarily from the action of the Lebanese themselves."

He calls for an Arab information code of honor to be drawn "which would ensure the halting of the propaganda campaigns in the Arab countries and would work to strengthen understanding and closeness among the Arab peoples regardless of the differences among them instead of inciting the spirit of division and animosity."

MINISTER REPORTEDLY HINTS AT USSR REACTION TO RDF

LD041112 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0748 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 4 Apr (KUNA)--Kuwaiti Minister of Defense Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, in a press statement today, hinted that expected Soviet reactions could place the American Rapid Deployment Force in "a very delicate" situation in the Gulf region. In an interview published by AL-QABAS, Shaykh Salim says that the U.S. forces destined for intervention in the Gulf "will stir in a small region like the Gulf a clamor beyond its bearing and could also incite large operations outside the power of the region and beyond its desire, and these forces will be in a delicate situation." The interview did not make clear what was intended by this long sentence, but it is believed that the minister was hinting at the possibility of a reaction by the Soviets.

The United States says that the purpose of the Rapid Deployment Force is to intervene in this strategic region, which provides the West with vital oil supplies, in order to protect it against Soviet danger. However, Shaykh Salim in the interview says that he does not believe that there is a serious danger threatening Kuwait, "excluding the repercussions of the Iraqi-Iranian war, which could somewhat endanger our border." In this regard he referred to the two Iranian air raids on the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border last November.

After recalling efforts being exerted by Kuwait to develop its armed forces, the minister of defense said that "the day will not come when Kuwait will ask others to come to its aid." He added that "the days when Kuwait used to ask others for help are gone."

SAUDI ARABIA

HAIG HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE; CONCLUDES VISIT

LD082226 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1910 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Apr (SPA)--U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig said here today that his talks with the Saudi officials were excellent and constructive and reflected close and true friendship existing between the United States and Saudi Arabia. Mr Haig told a press conference, before leaving for more [as received] on completion his official talks here, as part of a fact-finding tour of four Middle East countries, that his wide-ranging exchange of views with the Saudi leaders would be of great benefit to the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan. He said the talks focused on devising common goals in the economic field for the benefit of both the nations. Mr Haig said he was quite hopeful that peace would very soon prevail in all of the Middle East.

Mr Haig was received by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in his office this morning and he held talks during his stay here with Crown Prince and Deputy Premier Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal for developing further bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest.

Mr Haig reaffirmed his country's determination to achieve progress towards realizing peace in the Middle East.

When asked about the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, Mr Haig said the latest reports indicated the situation had improved considerably.

Speaking to newsmen prior to Mr Haig's departure to Rome, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said Mr Haig's visit provided a chance for both countries to share and exchange views on critical and important issues of the Middle East. Prince Sa'ud said it gave Saudi leaders an opportunity to explain to Mr Haig the kingdom's stand on the Middle East problem with all its aspects.

Prince Sa'ud said His Majesty King Khalid, during a meeting this morning with Mr Haig, informed him that the continuation of current situation in Lebanon, created by the continuous challenges of the Israeli enemy in further escalating the situation in Lebanon, represented a direct threat to the security and stability in the Middle East. King Khalid pointed out to Mr Haig the optimism of Saudi Arabia that President Reagan's administration would give its most urgent attention and care that could be based on justice and the legitimate rights of the Arab people, Prince Sa'ud added.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his confidence that the time was ripe to bring peace to the Middle East, since the Western countries were fully convinced by the necessity to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Middle East based on international legality.

He said the Arab nations were not looking forward to an illegal solution of the Palestinian problem. Prince Sa'ud said the Arab states wanted self-determination for the Palestinian people that could be the only basis for a fair and a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Speaking about the kingdom's policy towards the Soviet Union, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal pointed out that the Soviet action in a small country like Muslim Afghanistan reflected and represented a threat not only to the security of the region but also posed a threat to the whole international fabric of peace and security.

Departure Report

GF081706 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in English 1655 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig left Riyadh today after a 1-day visit to the kingdom at the conclusion of his Middle East tour. Mr Haig was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; the Foreign Ministry under secretary, Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Salim Sunbul; and some senior officials.

Editorial Comment

LD090929 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 7 Apr 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Haig in the Capital of the Arabs"]

[Excerpts] First we would like to welcome U.S. secretary of state to Riyadh. Mr Haig is a leading figure with a prominent role in President Ronald Reagan's administration. He represents the foreign policy of his country and government and we hope that the face he presents will be as bright as the bright smile for which this military diplomat is known.

As we said here yesterday, Riyadh is one of the four Arab stops in his current tour of the area where he can become aquainted with the facts of the situation and with developments in the area's problems. This is because Cairo, his first stop, out of arrogance will not admit the facts and the consequences to which the Camp David process has led.

It is also because Tel Aviv will say nothing to him about those facts because this would be against the benefits it has so far derived from the Camp David process and the peace process and because it strongly desires this process to continue so that it will secure more benefits.

We will not lecture Mr Haig on the need for security, the importance of peace and the Middle East's need for these. No one knows this better than Mr Haig among the men who have been destined or whose countries have been destined to shoulder great responsibilities for the establishment of world peace and security of countries and peoples, particularly those peoples living in an important strategic area such as the Middle East. But we feel that it is our responsibility to underline what Riyadh should clearly and frankly tell Mr Haig about the facts of the situation in the area about and the future of peace and security in this area.

One of these facts is that neither the Camp David accords nor the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty nor or the establishment of a multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai, even if the United States will contribute half of it, will secure the attainment of peace in the Middle East for the simple reason that the desired peace depends on the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict which is the crux of the Middle East problem. And because the Camp David accords have entirely ignored the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict, namely the legitimate Palestinian right to self-determination and to their lands, they have failed utterly.

The formulation of a new U.S. policy in the Middle East that would be more just and, therefore, less biased toward Israel and less biased against the Arabs and against the Palestinian people's rights, as has been U.S. policy so far, requires a great effort on the part of Mr Haig to understand the present facts and the current and subsequent developments which the Saudi Arabian leadership will be anxious to explain to him.

It will not escape Mr Haig's notice that the future of the U.S.-Arab relations and of vital U.S. interests in the area will largely depend on the strategic line that the U.S. administration will pursue in its new Middle East policy.

Once again we welcome Mr Haig to Riyadh.

RIYADH VIEWS DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH KABUL REGIME

LD080928 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] The kingdom has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the Kabul regime, since this regime came to power with the help of foreign forces, because it is illegal and does not represent the aspirations of the people. The country has lost its independence and sovereignty due to the Soviet occupation.

"The role which international communism continues to play in Afghanistan with the help of a group of agents whose existence has not been recognized by the Muslim Afghan people demands that the international community reconsider its position with the ruling clique in Kabul. This would be a way for supporting the legitimate right of the people of Afghanistan to freedom and self-determination and also for supporting the withdrawal of foreign forces, which have violated the independence of Afghanistan and have impossed on it an established fact, which the people are resisting through legitimate struggle and jihad."

Muslim principles call on Saudi Arabia not to cooperate with a group which has turned against Islamic principles and has used communist misrepresentations as a means of distorting the Muslim image of Afghanistan.

"The severing of diplomatic relations with the ruling clique in Kabul represents the sound logic of the lawfulness of supporting the Afghan mujahidin, in the shadow of the isolation which the Kabul government is experiencing and in its shameful behavior towards the Afghan people. A regime which supports the foreign occupation of its country is not worthy of dealing with after losing its identity and legitimacy. In addition to this the Afghan people do not recognize it. The regime which covers up for the acts of terror and violence which the Afghan Muslim people are suffering makes it the duty of the Muslim nation to establish its existence and underline its legitimate right to defend the Islamic call and to support right and justice everywhere."

If the world views the Kabul government as illegal, the least the Muslim nation can do is to support the Afghan people so that they can bring back peace, right and stability to their country.

PDRY

HUNGARIAN CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD062358 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Official Yemeni-Hungarian military talks opened this morning. The Yemeni side was led by Brother Capt 'Abdullah 'Ali Ulaywah, first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff, while the Hungarian side was led by Comrade General Istvan Olah, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee member, deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army. The talks dealt with a number of issues of common interest. There was also a review of relations between the two armies and the two friendly countries.

The Hungarian military delegation led by Comrade General Istvan arrived in Aden this morning. It was met on arrival at the airport by Brother Abdullah 'Ali Ulaywah and a number of armed forces commanders.

The comrade guest told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY that he and his delegation were pleased to visit the PDRY and meet officials. He said the visit was to complement agreements already signed by the defense ministers of the two friendly countries on a number of areas of common interest. Comrade Istvan lauded the relations between the two friendly armies, which he described as relations of principled and common aims.

HAIG CITED ON SUCCESS OF MIDDLE EAST TOUR

NC090724 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 9 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] On the completion of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's tour of the Middle East area, AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH report that he has affirmed that his tour achieved its objectives of establishing contacts with the areas's leaders and opening the way to a new policy based on the new concept that the United States will always be a dependable ally. The two papers also note his statement that the differences between Washington and the moderate Arab states are continuing over the best means to achieve peace in the area.

GHALI, WALDHEIM HOLD GENEVA TALKS ON SINAI FORCE

NC082036 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Geneva, 8 Apr (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met in Geneva with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and discussed with him the UN role in the peace process in the Middle East in the coming stage. During the 1-hour meeting, Dr Ghali and Dr Waldheim also discussed the ways of setting up a UN force in the Sinai, and other ideas such as the formation of a multinational force.

Following the meeting, Dr Ghali said that the meeting was fruitful and very positive. He added that the coming period requires intensive contacts with the UN Security Council member states to formulate a sound opinion of what the world community, represented by the United Nations, should do to preserve peace and security in the Middle East. Dr Ghali said that the UN secretary general showed concern that the UN should play its role. He also showed understanding for and appreciation of Egypt's efforts for peace and emphasized that the United Nations should play its natural and basic role in the Middle East.

Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in Geneva yesterday on a 5-day visit during which he will head the Egyptian delegation to the international conference on African refugees.

OPPOSITION LEADER AD-DIN VIEWS GOVERNMENT POLICY

LD070951 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 2 Apr 81 p 19

[Interview given to Babakr Hasan Makki by Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din in Cairo--date not given]

[Excerpts] Cairo--[Question] What is the Egyptian opposition's present position regarding the ordinary Egyptian on the one hand and the Egyptian regime on the other?

[Answer] Naturally, the battle is continuing. If we were to claim to have achieved complete success, that would mean that change was imminent. However, there is no doubt that the opposition is gaining new ground and the Egyptian Government is losing more ground every day. The time when the ordinary Egyptian can tell the good forces from the bad has not come yet. But we are sure that the future belongs to the Egyptian opposition, provided that it unites its forces and charts for the ordinary Egyptian a program that does not separate the general issues from day-to-day issues. The ordinary Egyptian is being subjected to a 24-hour press, radio and television campaign aimed at brainwashing and at concealing facts. What is helping the opposition in gaining new ground is the fact that the ordinary Egyptian is experiencing a life replete with economic and social difficulties. For this reason the ordinary Egyptian man is now convinced that all the promises the government has made on national and pan-Arab levels have not been fulfilled. Problems are becoming exacerbated and life is becoming increasingly difficult. There is another issue which concerns the intelligentsia and the workers--the forces which are playing a basic role in the leadership.

It is the issue of democracy in Egypt. Despite the fact that certain people imagine that democracy in Egypt is well ahead of democracy in the Arab world, this yardstick is invalid because everything is relative. Egypt has always experienced democracy, even during the days of King Faruq and the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Because the conditions of law were stable, even 'Abd an-Nasir used to suppress his opponents by lawful means. There were no physical liquidations of the type known in other countries. Therefore, nobody has the credit for democracy in Egypt other than the Egyptian national movement which rejects the methods of physical liquidation or violence.

The democratic movement in Egypt is deep-rooted. The history of the struggle for democracy goes back a century or more. It is known that the fourth parliament in the world was established in Egypt. Therefore, the middle class in Egypt, which represents the majority of the intelligentsia, is dissatisfied with the present system of government and its domination of everything, particularly the presidential institution. People now feel that the presidential institution is behaving as it likes and that elections and referendums are used in such a way as to impose a certain opinion and not to obtain the people's real opinion.

[Question] While working to change the system of government, does the Egyptian opposition have ready an alternative political system?

[Answer] For our part, the party presented its program for changing the system of government at the party national conference. In the program, we emphasized that there is no way out other than changing the present government. The task of establishing an alternative political system cannot be shouldered by the Grouping Party alone. We want everyone to assume his share in an equal battle by way of amending the constitution and the system by which the president is elected. As for the economic aspect, our assessment of Egypt is that it has become dependent. There are no development plans. Everything that is being said about development plans is untrue. The government has not reclaimed even one feddan of land. All the land that is now reclaimed--an area of 1 million feddans--was reclaimed under 'Abd an-Nasir. No economic program has been presented to the national forces.

[Question] Thus far you have not defined the method of resistance you intend to pursue.

[Answer] There are different ways of resisting the government. [Word illegible] and marches, for example, are one method of resistance. The Egyptian people have their own particular method of resistance. Usually they wait until the right moment so that when they deal their blow it will be effective. Are you aware that the government has promulgated a law under which the punishment for strikes and demonstrations is 25 years' imprisonment, and that whoever instigates strikes and demonstrations will receive another 25 years in prison? This law--number 2 for the year 1977--was issued after the January 1977 incidents. The Egyptian people are not stupid.

[Question] We will now move on to foreign policy. We see that Camp David heads the list of problems?

[Answer] (Muhyi ad-Din interrupts by saying:) Not just Camp David. Foreign policy is completely pro-U.S. Egypt has become part of American strategy. President as-Sadat himself admitted this when he invited America to concentrate its weapons and bases in Egypt under the pretext of protecting the Gulf. It is as if he is responsible for the Gulf.

[Question] You paid a long visit to Moscow. Did the visit have any connection with opposition work?

[Answer] I went to Moscow by invitation to attend the 26th Congress. No contacts took place between me and the Soviet leaders, because they were preoccupied with the congress. We went there as one of the participating delegations. We delivered a speech of greetings at the congress. I believe that the speech which Brezhnev delivered at the congress was the most important speech delivered recently.

The Arab politicians must peruse this speech meticulously and carefully because it answers many questions, particularly the so-called Soviet threat to the Gulf area and the so-called Soviet need for the Gulf oil. All of this is untrue because the energy problem in the Soviet Union has been resolved for many years to come. Furthermore, the speech provided peace plans for all parts of the world.

[Question] As long as we are discussing Soviet policy, we must point out that the Egyptian Government, in its defense of Camp David, is saying that the boycotting [rejectionist] Arab states and the Soviet Union have not presented an alternative solution but have been content with boycotting.

[Answer] The alternative solution to Camp David was already there. What the Egyptian Government is saying is basically incorrect. The alternative was a solution in which all parties were to participate--the solution which found expression in the Soviet-American statement, which we rejected at the time. What happened in Camp David is a departure from the proposed alternative solution. If we must talk about an alternative, then we advocate reverting to the original solution within the framework of the United Nations.

[Question] The Arab Gulf area is experiencing two important events--the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Gulf Cooperation Council which has been set up by 6 Arab Gulf states. How do you assess these two incidents?

[Answer] We in the party are against war whatever the justification. The war that is now taking place will only weaken two giant countries which could bolster the Arab conflict with Israel. Naturally, this does not mean that we do not support the Arab right and the right of Iraq and the Arabs to Shatt al-'Arab. We do not believe that war in the present circumstances is the only way to resolve the problem. The two sides must resolve the issue peacefully and we will back Iraq's right. I believe that the two parties must withdraw to their original places to enable peaceful negotiations to begin. As an Arab I naturally support the Arab right and, also as an Arab, I believe that the conflict with Israel and the Palestinian cause constitute the principal issue. As for the Gulf Cooperation Council, I welcome any coordination of Arab policies as long as such coordination is not directed in favor of one of the two powers against the other.

[Question] Recently the Egyptian Government has repeatedly said that it is prepared to defend Sudan if it is subjected to any aggression?

[Answer] First of all, I do not believe that Sudan will be exposed to any danger. If the thrust of these statements is what has taken place in Chad, I believe that everybody has been enacting a role in Chad. Sudan, Egypt, France, Libya and Israel have all played a role in Sudan. As for what has happened in Chad itself, I am against Hissein Habre because he has departed from national unity. Regarding the Libyan-Chadian unity, I have many reservations about unity plans and ask that they be carried out calmly, carefully and after profound consideration. Libya's support for Chad is one thing and Libya's unity with Chad is another thing. Internal disturbances can take place in any state. What then is all this noise about Chad? It is wrong to link Al-Qadhdhafi's support for Chad with the Soviet's backing of Al-Qadhdhafi or of Chad.

Cooperation and support among neighboring countries is quite common throughout the world.

Finally, I affirm to you that what is being said about possible Libyan aggression against Sudan is untrue. Libya will not commit an aggression against Sudan.

NONALIGNED COMMITTEE'S MEDIATION TALKS BEGIN

JN081442 Baghdad INA in English 1425 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, (INA)--The four-man non-aligned committee, which began today its mission on finding a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict, said it carries no proposals regarding the substantive issues of the conflict.

In a statement upon arrival here, the committee, which is composed of foreign ministers of India, Cuba, Zambia and a PLO representative, said "its first and foremost task is to try and understand all facts, intricates and various dimensions of the problem in order to contribute to find a solution of the conflict at the earliest".

"The committee will be visiting Iran from 10-12 April in pursuance of the mandate given to the four ministers by the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in New Delhi last February," the statement added.

The committee said its objective is "to make a meaningful and construtive contribution to resolve the present conflict".

It pointed out to its meetings held in Geneva last March and in New Delhi this week and "the minister resolved to do their best to fulfill the mandate given to them by the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference".

The statement expressed concern over the continuation of the Conflict and its consequences on both countries, countries of the region, international peace and security and the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

'Azziz, Hammadi Meeting

JN081928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, and Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs, received here today the nonaligned ministerial peace committee, which was formed upon a resolution by the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in New Delhi in February.

Tariq 'Aziz expressed Iraq's welcome of the committee members and its readiness to cooperate with them toward the attainment of a peaceful, just and honorable settlement of the existing conflict with Iran out of Iraq's faith in the Nonaligned Movement's principles and out of its being an active member of this movement and an honest defender of its principles.

Tariq 'Aziz also stressed that Iraq has seriously and sincerely cooperated with all the efforts to reach a just and honorable settlement, such as the efforts of the Islamic Conference and the UN secretary general's representative. He explained Iraq's position on all the basic issues related to the existing conflict with Iran. He stressed that Iraq, which has always sought peace and good-neighbor relations, was forced to fight in defense of its sovereignty against the repeated Iranian aggression and for the sake of restoring the Iraqi and pan-Arab rights ursurped by Iran.

He emphasized that the Iraqi forces will not withdraw from the lands they occupy before Iran recognizes the Iraqi and pan-Arab rights of Iraq and the Arab nation and before Iran abandons its hostile stance and expansionist ambitions.

The committee, which arrived in Baghdad today, comprises Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha, Zambian Foreign Minister Lameck Goma and PLO UN Representative Zuhdi at-Tarazi.

Ibrahim Meeting

JN091027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA)--'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, today received the members of the nonaligned four-man ministerial peace committee. He reiterated Iraq's readiness to cooperate with the committee out of its faith in the principles of nonalignment and in consolidation of this movement's role in the struggle of peoples for indpeendence and world peace.

During the meeting the Iraqi official reviewed the historic background of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, outlining the series of aggressive stands adopted by the Iranian regime against Iraq. Referring to Iraq's various attempts and stands to avoid armed conflict, 'Izzat Ibrahim said that the Iranian regime's excessively aggressive stand and its aggression on Iraqi territory on 4 September had compelled Iraq to defend its sovereignty and land.

As of the first day of the war, Iraq called for a cease-fire to reach a just and honorable settlement of the conflict. The Iranian authorities, however, rejected this call. Therefore, they are fully responsible for the eruption and continuation of the war as well as for its consequences. The RCC vice chairman asserted that Iraq, as usual, will adhere to its course to reach a just and honorable settlement of the conflict. He stressed that the Iraqi Armed Forces cannot withdraw from Iranian territory except after guaranteeing Iraq's rights and reaching a comprehensive settlement to the conflict.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 300

JN081626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA)--During their operations in the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted on the Iranian enemy 115 dead. Communqiue No 300, issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command, said that other known enemy losses are 5 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 10 field guns of various calibers, 4 vehicles and 3 observation posts. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 300 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued to pound the Magian Persian enemy in the operations sectors. The following are the results of last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted in the Nowsud region and was pounded by our units and forced to flee, leaving behind 24 dead.
B. Three were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. Our units pounded with various weapons an enemy concentration near their positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region and forced the enemy to retreat after having sustained 22 dead and 1 destroyed vehicle.
D. Three infantry positions and one field gun were destroyed in the Sumar region.
E. One field gun and one observation post were destroyed opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. Four were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the Mehran region.
G. Ten were killed in the Dezful region.
H. Four were killed and one field gun and one vehicle were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
I. One armored personnel carrier, one field gun, one vehicle and one observation post were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
J. Our units strongly pounded with all weapons enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 48 and destroying 1 tank, 6 field guns, 1 vehicle and 1 observation post.

Accordingly, total known enemy losses amount to 115 dead, 5 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 10 field guns of various caliber, 4 vehicles and 3 observation posts.

II. Our losses: Six martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 April 1981

CABLES EXCHANGED WITH USSR ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

JN081717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has received a cable of congratulations from the Soviet leaders on the occasion of tomorrow's ninth anniversary of the signing of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. The cable, which was signed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Nilolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, says:

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq, we would like to congratulate you and the friendly Iraqi people. We are convinced that this treaty can serve well the vital and long-term interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples in their struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union is prepared to develop relations with Iraq in the future, proceeding from the common interest in bolstering friendship and cooperation between our two countries. This would also be in the interest of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples and contribute to achieving international peace and security.

The president sent a cable of thanks to the Soviet leaders in reply to their congratulatory cable. It says:

We would like to thank you for your sincere congratulations to us on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Republic of Iraq and the Soviet Union. We would also like to congratulate you too on this occasion.

Iraq is prepared to develop the existing relations of friendship with the Soviet Union on the bases of mutual cooperations, bolstering the struggle and independence of the peoples against imperialism and confrontation of all forms of intervention in the region, taking into consideration the two countries' common interests. This would benefit the Iraqi and Soviet peoples and contribute to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the region, thus maintaining the freedom and bolstering the independence of the region's peoples.

We wish you health and success and your people further progress.

STATEMENT MARKS BA'TH PARTY'S 34TH ANNIVERSARY

JN071908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 Apr (INA)--The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has said that Iraq's conflict with Iran is one between new values--represented by Iraq as the center of radiation and social, economic and political awakening in the Arab world--and backward reactionary values represented by the Iranian regime.

In a statement issued today on the party's 34th anniversary, the National Command, the highest authority representing party leaderships throughout the Arab homeland, added: Iraq's victory in its war against the racist Persians has created a strategic change in the Arab nation.

The Iranian aggression is no more than an attempt to control Arab territory and resources, blatantly interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab countries and enforce policies and stands on the Arabs. Its belligerency reflects Iran's declared intentions to turn Iraq into a state within the Persian empire. This was the dream of charlatan Khomeyni.

The statement strongly attacks the regimes of Hafiz al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi, saying: These two regimes, which have resorted to deception, sabotage and hostility to national and pan-Arab forces, are now in one trench with imperialism and the Zionist entity trying to reverse the splendid results of the war and to steal the spirit of victory enjoyed by the great Iraqi people and the righteous sons of the Arab nation.

The statement says that the violent shock created in Arab reality and the radiation emitted by Saddam's Qadisiyah cannot be hidden by the forces hostile to the Arab nation. This Qadisiyah, the statement adds, has strengthened Arab confidence and proved that the Arab can face his enemies and fight their hostile plans.

The statement stresses that political, economic and social facts in the Arab homeland have proved during the 34-year history of the party that following an independent line in international relations is the Arab nation's only historical choice in its efforts for national development and cultural and humanitarian progress.

The statement reiterates that an independent policy is the only principled and practical alternative to the strategies that the foreign powers seek to impose on the region to place the Arabs in opposing camps and make them defend the interests of the world powers. The interest of the Arab nation demands that the Arabs, regardless of their different views, stand together in defense of the objectives of the Arab nation not of the illegitimate interests of the foreign powers in the Arab world.

The statement says that Iraq had to enter the war to defend its territorial integrity and national sovereignty; secure its inalienable rights to the Shatt al-Arab and territorial boundaries as well as the Arab nation's rights and sovereignty; put an end to Persian provocations, threats and attempts at intervention in the internal affairs of Iraq and the Arab nation; and reestablish Arab-Iranian relations on the fundamental principles of the acknowledgment of sovereignty, good-neighbor relations and nonintervention in internal affairs.

The statement adds that Iraq has often declared--from its position of victory, strength and boundless power to continue the war for as long as it lasts--that it desires peace. It has sought to achieve peace since 28 September 1980, when Comrade Saddam Husayn, the hero of national [qawmi] liberation, declared a unilateral cease-fire to enable the Iranian side to save face and to emerge from its defeat with an honorable political solution. Moreover, Iraq has responded to all the efforts exerted by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic states to achieve peace. Therefore, by its intransigence and arrogance the Iranian side is solely responsible for any new developments or complications in the situation.

The Ba'th Party National Command statement further says: The Iraqi revolution has proved capable of repulsing the Persian aggression, restoring our sovereignty over our territories and waters and breaking Persian arrogance. Still, it has a responded, out of a sense of responsiblity, to all peace efforts on the basis of recognition of our national and pan-Arab rights. But it must also be understood that further bloodshed because of the Persian regime's arrogance and failure to comprehend the real interests of the Iranian peoples, must result in the acquisition of additional rights commensurate with the sacrifices made in all fields to repulse this criminal aggression.

Concluding, the statement hails the victories achieved by the Iraqi revolution. It also hails the martyrs of the Qadisiyah battle "who with their pure blood are building a bright future on the eastern flank of the Arab nation."

KING HUSAYN PAYS PRIVATE VISIT TO UNITED KINGDOM

JN071217 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for the United Kingdom this afternoon on a private visit of several days, during which he will attend the graduation ceremony of His Highness Prince 'Abdallah at Sandhurst College. His majesty will also deliver a speech at the British Staff College.

During the visit, his majesty will meet with a number of top British officials.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan was sworn in before His Majesty King Husayn as the regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland.

Staff Lt Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left with His Majesty King Husayn.

Press Comment

JN090846 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Jordanian Stand Is the Key to Peace," the newspaper AKHBAR AL-USBU' says:

During his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and British officials, His Majesty King Husayn reiterated Jordan's unwavering stand on the crisis of the Arab-Israeli conflict with the same frankness, clarity and firmness that he used when reviewing the Jordanian stand during his talks with the U.S. secretary of state, defining the foundations for a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

His majesty's talks in London are of special importance in view of the British role, within the European community, in drafting the new initiative which Europe is preparing to contribute to solving the Middle East crisis. However, this initiative has not yet taken shape due to the U.S. pressures resulting from Washington's determination to monopolize the peace process and keep it within the framework of the Camp David process which has failed and been rejected by all the Arabs.

Perhaps the most prominent point in King Husayn's talks with Haig and Thatcher was Jordanian insistence on recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This insistence confirms that the Palestinian option is the basic tenent to insure the success of the process for a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Furthermore, the Jordanian stand reflects the Arab viewpoint rejecting the policy of axes and involvement in the game of international conflicts.

It also confirms that a logical and reasonable peace, restoration of Arab and Palestinian rights and Israel's withdrawal cannot be achieved through subservience to East or West and campaigns of slogans, and not under the umbrella of U.S. protection or alliances with any side under the pretext of restoration the balance of forces in the region, but only from the heart of the Arab homeland and under the umbrella of Arab solidarity and unity of ranks.

U.S. OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH SARKIS, BUTRUS

NC081846 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] On the political level, at 1700 today President Ilyas Sarkis received U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean. Draper held talks with the president which have been described as important. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus also attended the meeting. The meeting lasted 2 hours. The U.S. envoy stated in reply to correspondent's questions: The U.S. secretary of state has asked me to visit Lebanon. The visit I am making is an expression of the great appreciation of the relations between the United States and Lebanon. This visit is within the framework of the exchange of views with President Sarkis on some of the results of U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit to the countries of the area and to explain the basis of the new U.S. administration's policy on the Middle East.

Asked about his opinion of the situation after this tour in the area, he said: We are touched by the pains from which Lebanon is suffering, and we hope that Lebanon will be able to solve its problems by its own means. Our task is to assist Lebanon in all aspects.

MUFTI MEETS U.S. ENVOY, CRITICIZES HAIG REMARKS

NC081609 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] His eminence the mufti, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, today received U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean in his house in 'Aramun. After the meeting Shaykh Hasan Khalid stated: The conversation dealt with the Lebanese issue, which is the issue of one people seeking reconciliation, peace and stability. The conversation also dealt with the Palestinian issue, which is the issue of a people who are seeking justice to return to their homeland and establish their indepedent state.

His Eminence Mufti Khalid added that he expressed regret to the U.S. ambassador over the statements of the U.S. secretary of state, his disregard for the facts and his adoption of an incorrect viewpoint which will destroy the chances of peace in the area. His eminence said: We made it clear to the U.S. ambassador that these mandatory positions are the ones which cause what today is called international terrorism--which for the coerced peoples is a legitimate self-defense.

His Eminence Mufti Khalid is also scheduled to receive French Ambassador Louis Delamare.

WORKING FORCES LEADER CRITICIZES HAIG STATEMENTS

NC090814 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 8 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] In a statement he made yesterday, Kamal Shatila, secretary general of the Union of the People's Working Forces, said: "The statements by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig are a flagrant interference in Lebanese affairs, reminding us of the U.S. intervention in Lebanon in 1958." Shatila said: "The seriousness of General Haig's statements on the Lebanese security situation lies in the fact that Lebanon is looked at through the eyes of Moshe Dayan."

Shatila said that the organization of the national and social action is being implemented and that the incidents of chaos and maltreatment of citizens must not be allowed to recur.

FORMER PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON HAIG'S AREA TOUR

NC091059 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpts] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah yesterday attacked the president and the Phalangist Party and accused the spiritual leaders of not having the courage to put things in their true perspective.

On U.S. Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig's visit to the area, Franjiyah said: "The present secretary is the successor to the infamous Secretary Kissinger. What is more serious is that both belong to the Republican Party which is famous for the fact that when it assumes power, coups d'etat begin in some countries of the world. Everything about the situation in Lebanon is with Haig's ambassador in Lebanon. You are following the movements of the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon more than I do. Thus what can we expect from Haig, who is Kissinger's successor, except what Kissinger did in the destruction of Lebanon. Haig claims that Lebanon is in danger. He did not feel the danger in Lebanon except this week. The Israeli attacks and destruction, in his view, are a defensive action. In my opinion the United States is, and I emphasize this, a fountainhead for Israel. Today, they have discovered a new thing which frightens our Arab brothers: They are speaking about the interference of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. Everything that is issued by them on Soviet interference is a fantasy aimed at preserving U.S. domination and at finding a market for their weapons, which they are selling to the Arabs and which are over 20 years old."

UN ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON U.S., CURRENT ISSUES

NC081316 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 6-12 Apr 81 pp 18-27

["Text" of interview with Lebanese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ghassan Tuwayni by Muna as-Sa'id in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you think is behind Israel's rejection of Lebanese Army presence in the UNIFIL area, especially if, as reported, Lebanon does not intend to deploy more than 1,500 troops in the south?

[Answer] First, let me emphasize the fact that Israel is not alone in rejecting the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the UNIFIL area and the south in general. There are a number of other parties which I need not name whose interests should not normally coincide with Israel's strategy vis-a-vis south Lebanon.

One must not view this problem out of context. The context is, of course, the spirit and objectives of Resolution 425, to wit, the return of Lebanese sovereignty to the south, the exercise by Lebanon of its total authority, and the capacity of Lebanon to do so with the assistance of UNIFIL.

Furthermore, one must remember that UNIFIL is a peace-keeping force, and that the Lebanese Army, if and when it is deployed within UNIFIL, would also be performing a peace-keeping task. Indeed, the Lebanese Army is not going there to wage war, but to help transform the south into a zone of peace.

I do not wish to ignore the fact that some want to view the army's "march to the south" as an act of conquest. Others view it as a deterrent. Many want the Lebanese Army to be utilized elsewhere. In all candor, this leads one to wonder whether all the parties concerned are interested in putting an end to the state of total chaos that now prevails in south Lebanon by allowing the legitimate government to restore its sovereignty and establish peace in the south, with the help of UNIFIL.

[Question] Are we correct in assuming that if Israel continues to reject the Lebanese Army, UNIFIL will not be ready to insist on the deployment and risk the "direct confrontation" that Israel has officially threatened?

[Answer] I don't know. I think you are wrong in making that assumption. We will continue to insist on the deployment of the Lebanese Army, because if we don't we will be imperilling the very nature of UNIFIL. As to how we "confront" Israel's rejection, this would be a matter for the Security Council to decide upon.

[Question] Are we correct in assuming that the Reagan administration is not likely to exert enough pressure on Israel to change its position on this matter, just as the Carter administration failed to exert the required pressure when the Lebanese Army was sent to Kawkaba?

[Answer] I think the Kawkaba episode was a totally different pattern. One must not be under the spell of what I would call the "Kawkaba syndrome." I think conditions and the general political environment are different now.

It is too early to read the American administration's readiness to use pressure on Israel. We will have to wait and see how Reagan's Middle East policy develops, remembering that what is happening in south Lebanon cannot be viewed in a vacuum, independently from the general context of the situation in Lebanon, which in turn cannot be viewed independently from the general situation in the Middle East.

[Question] So you do not agree with those who have concluded from the Reagan administration's attitudes so far that Washington is not likely to exert pressure on Israel to change its position?

[Answer] I don't agree fully. The first signals from Washington are not positive, of course, but I think that the Reagan administration is not prepared at this juncture to precipitate a confrontation with the Begin government on the eve of the Israeli elections.

What is clear is that in the present administration's scale of priorities, Lebanon does not rate very high. The new Washingtonians are tempted to look at the Middle East in purely strategic terms. Although they are willing to learn more about the Lebanese question, their general tendency as it appears so far is to look at this question as a side-show.

If this view continues to prevail, it will be most regrettable for all concerned, and particularly for the U.S. Although the Lebanese are always tempted to exaggerate the importance of their own country, I think it is not an overstatement to say that Lebanon is the key to security in the Middle East, because Lebanon has become the microcosm of the whole Middle Eastern question.

Security, even international security, must be addressed where the people directly involved perceive it to be, and I think the Arabs, governments and people alike, consider security as contingent upon the settlement of political problems, not the establishment of military bases, etc.

[Question] But all things considered, are we correct in saying that the Lebanese Army will not be deployed in the south in the present circumstances?

[Answer] The deployment of the Lebanese Army in the south has become an issue in internal Lebanese politics, as well as an issue in inter-Arab politics as projected inside the Lebanese structure. Everyone is looking at this deployment from his own perspective and viewing it as part of his own game plan.

Lebanon's ambition is to try to create around army deployment a sense of unity, a national consensus. Hence, our determination to deploy the army is of central importance if we are to restore Lebanese unity and sovereignty.

[Question] Do you see any connection between the escalation in the south over Lebanese Army presence there, the escalation in Beirut, which has involved some army units stationed along the "green line," and the violence in Zahlah?

[Answer] I don't see a direct relationship, but I think that Dr Waldheim was right in saying over and over again, in every single one of his reports to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, that the situation in south Lebanon cannot be divorced from the overall situation in Lebanon.

The south was to be, and still is, the test for the Lebanese Army. I think the security situation in Lebanon is of such liquidity that one can neither affirm nor deny possible linkages, visible or invisible, between the south and what happens in this or that area of Lebanon.

[Question] Do you expect further deterioration?

[Answer] Let me say this, which goes beyond your question: I think we've never been nearer to partition in Lebanon than we are today. What has been happening today is not only reminiscent of 1975 and 1978 but, given the passage of time and the expectations that were allowed to develop, Lebanon now finds itself at the limits of survival. What is at stake now, more than ever, is our ability to remain one state and one people.

[Question] Do you favor the suggestion that UN troops be brought in to replace the Arab Deterrent Forces?

[Answer] The Arab Deterrent Forces are a "regional peace-keeping force" which was created within a political environment that has been altered on the internal as well as external fronts.

The credibility of the ADF, let alone its deterrent capability, has been gravely eroded, and its obedience to the legitimate Lebanese authorities is today as questionable as its nonpartisan Arab character.

Yet, there is no unanimity in considering that the ADF's negative role is superior to whatever positive contribution it may still bring to the containment of the Lebanese and Palestinian crises. To simply propose its replacement by UN peace-keeping forces is an over-simplification of the issues at stake.

What we must develop is a "mix" of a more diversified Arab force with UN troops within a comprehensive security plan that will allot an ever-growing role to Lebanon's own armed forces.

Furthermore, the Arab and foreign troops, while carrying the weight of their governments' association in the security plan, must not be answerable to their governments nor act under instructions that bypass or undermine Lebanese sovereignty.

All this would naturally entail a much stronger Lebanese Government, capable of absorbing the private militias into the national armed forces or disbanding them without creating additional security problems.

Thus, the internal and regional political dimension of what is--in appearance only--a question of which peace is ensured by what forces.

[Question] To return to the problem of the south: In what circumstances do you visualize Israel accepting, or at least not actively opposing, army deployment in the south?

[Answer] Accepting? Never. Not actively opposing? If the determination of the Lebanese Government meets with the support we are getting from UNIFIL's troop-contributing governments and the Security Council, Israel will sooner or later have to accept this international consensus.

[Question] In view of the small number of troops allowed in the southern region under the terms of the Israeli-Lebanese armistice agreement, what importance do you attach to army presence in the south?

[Answer] We are very keen on moving within the framework of the general armistice agreement because this is one of our major diplomatic platforms and a confirmation of our internationally recognized boundaries.

The Lebanese Government has said a number of times that it is not waging war on Israel and that if war must be waged on Israel from south Lebanon, the decision should be taken collectively by the Arab states within an overall Arab strategy, taking Lebanon's interests and capabilities into consideration.

It is unacceptable to Lebanon for the south to be, very paradoxically, the only active front in an Arab-Israeli war when Lebanon is the only "non-confrontation" state.

What Lebanon has suffered is beyond its tolerance. The very heavy toll would have been acceptable if we were convinced that this war was really conducive to a just and lasting peace in the area.

[Question] Mr Reagan's national security advisor, Richard Allen, recently made a statement in defense of Israeli attacks on Lebanon. Do you see this as a major shift in the policy of Washington, which until now has publicly opposed Israel's preemptive strike policy?

[Answer] I think Mr Allen also specified that in saying this he was not expressing official White House policy. We are getting divergent signals from Washington concerning Israeli behavior in the south and towards the Palestinians. I do not want to preempt any further evaluation of the question.

Our position and the Security Council's position on preemptive strikes is very clear. We would like to believe that there has not been a change in U.S. policy until we are told so officially in the Security Council.

However, one must admit that Mr Allen's statement has not been very helpful, as it has been perceived by the Israelis to be a "green light" for further attacks on Lebanese territory.

[Question] What about the statement which was made, in the same vein, by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr Charles Percy?

[Answer] I think that there were many more nuances in Senator Percy's statement. Senator Percy, I think, was not speaking for the administration.

I would like to reiterate my belief that American policy in the Middle East is now in the making. As Lebanese, we are interested in putting forward our case as clearly as possible, and our position is the following:

First: Peace in Lebanon cannot, should not and shall not wait for peace everywhere else in the Middle East or for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question. We think that this would be both immoral and impolitic.

Second: We think that if the situation in Lebanon, and particularly in the south, is allowed to continue to deteriorate, it might spark a much greater conflict. Whereas some may be tempted to think that we are containing the Middle East question in Lebanon, we may soon discover that a further eruption of violence in Lebanon will imperil all efforts to reach stability or even find solutions to the more comprehensive problem, whatever the channels.

Peace in Lebanon is the beginning, not the end, of an overall settlement of the Middle East question.

[Question] As seen from here, the recent deadlock at the Security Council over south Lebanon showed the Reagan administration to be considerably more supportive of the Israeli position on south Lebanon than the Carter administration was. Some have taken this to mean that the cold war is starting and that one of its battlefields is likely to be the south. Do you agree?

[Answer] It is beyond question that there is today not a superpower confrontation but at least a testing by each of the superpowers of the other's ability to react and of the other's approach and flexibility.

What happened at the Security Council was that the U.S. felt it was premature for it to be brought to take an attitude on the Middle East before its policy was articulated at a time of its own choice. The U.S. appeared to be more supportive of Israel, or less supportive of Lebanon, not simply because of Israel or Lebanon but because of overall considerations.

However, one must admit that the previous administration had developed a pattern of intervention and support for UNIFIL which we all hope is not eroding.

Basically, one must admit that this attitude was a setback on previous U.S. attitudes. It can be explained, but not excused, by the new administration's desire to redefine U.S. policy, introduce drastic changes, mature a new approach, etc.

[Question] Do you agree with those who are saying that America's apparently increased support of the Israeli position in the south is a signal to Israel to escalate its attacks on that area as part of Reagan's "war on the PLO" and his policy of confrontation with the Russians?

[Answer] I have already said it is regrettable that Israel has read Mr Allen's statement and similar declarations as a green light for escalation. However, one must not jump to conclusions concerning the PLO and Soviet policy on the Middle East. Present posturing will undoubtedly have to be reassessed in the light of greater scrutiny and inevitable consequences.

What is sad for Lebanon is that it should become, in the meantime, an arena for hasty though temporary confrontations that will further increase Lebanon's tragedy.

Let us all hope that this situation will not lead the U.S. to consider Lebanon, once more, as a sideshow, thus discrediting America's commitment and rendering it totally insignificant.

Hence, a new and dramatic gesture from Washington towards Lebanon is now most imperative if we are to believe that we are not considered negotiable and that Israel's interests are so paramount that the south is "dispensable country."

[Question] In the light of recent developments, how do you evaluate the future of UNIFIL?

[Answer] I think it is very critical. But the best way to evaluate the future of UNIFIL is by trying to answer the question put to the Security Council by Secretary General Dr Waldheim more than once: What would the situation be in south Lebanon, in the whole of Lebanon and in the Middle East if UNIFIL were to disappear?

The obvious answer is that if UNIFIL were to disappear, we would all be brought to the brink of total chaos.

CEASE-FIRE REPORTED IN EFFECT IN BEIRUT, ZAHLAH

Sarkis Order

NC081200 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Today at noon, President Ilyas Sarkis issued an order for a cease-fire and for stopping the clashes on all contact lines in the capital and Zahlah, starting as of this moment--that is, 1330. This order was conveyed to all the parties concerned. Official security sources said that everyone has responded to this order and promised to implement it immediately.

Cease-Fire Observed

NC081523 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] A responsible source of the internal security forces reported a short while ago that relative calm prevails on the fighting lines in Beirut. The sound of some shellbursts and gunfire is heard from time to time. Actually, there has been good response to the cease-fire order issued by President Ilyas Sarkis at 1330 today. All the parties in the capital and Zahlah have abided by it.

Situation Quiet

NC081939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Sources in the Lebanese Army and the Arab Deterrent Forces have reported that the situation is completely quiet in Beirut and Zahlah now, and no significant incidents have been reported. A report from Zahlah says that a convoy of 12 International and Lebanese Red Cross vehicles were able to enter the city this evening, carrying medical and food supplies and four French doctors.

AL-WAZZAN COMMENTS ON EFFORTS TO STOP CLASHES

NC081457 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Upon leaving the prime minister's office, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said in reply to a question on the security situation: Contacts and efforts are in progress. However, it seems that the escalation is stronger than the line we are trying to draw in order to halt it. The prime minister added: At any rate, we hope that patriotism and awareness will make everyone perceive the dangers in order to check the painful deterioration of the security situation.

Concerning the stances of the various parties with regard to the proposals made in the talks held yesterday at the presidential palace, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Our latest contacts reveal that there are no definite answers. Issues are still in the give-and-take stage with regard to some points.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked: Some newspapers have noted that no agreement has been reached concerning the army's entry into Zahlah. What is your comment on this? The prime minister answered: What was published in the papers was not accurate. What was agreed upon--namely, the entry into Zahlah by the forces present in Ablah--is currently not being disputed by us. He added that he has held telephone contacts with President Sarkis, the Arab Deterrent Forces' commander, the director general of the internal security forces and the security organs concerned during which he discussed the means that should be taken to prevent security from deteriorating further.

FRENCH ENVOY MEETS AL-WAZZAN, COMMENTS TO PRESS

NC081545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met today with French President Giscard d'Estaing's envoy Hubert Argod, who was accompnied by the French ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare.

After the meeting, Mr Argod was asked: What can you say about your visit today to Prime Minister al-Wazzan? Mr Argod replied: I arrived yesterday and visited the president. It is only natural that I visited the prime minister this morning. We discussed the situation in light of the latest developments. We made an extensive review of the situation during which we discussed the possibility of aid to be extended by the French Government in order to deal with the situation and restore stability and tranquillity.

Mr Argod was asked: Did you convey a message from President d'Estaing to Prime Minister al-Wazzan? He replied: There was an oral message. I conveyed it yesterday to the president and naturally today to the prime minister.

Mr Argod was asked: It is being noted that the French Government steps in whenever there are internal differences in Lebanon. Yesterday, the French president talked about the Christian brothers in Lebanon. Does this mean that France has taken a stand in favor of the Christians in Lebanon? Mr Argod replied: No, never. We did not adopt a stand. We see the Lebanese suffering and this pains us. Therefore, we try to contribute toward improving their lot--Christians and Muslims alike. We are always working for Lebanon's unity, for restoring its role in the international arena and for maintaining its image as an example of amity, coexistance and peace.

The French president's envoy was asked: There are certain permanent goals in Lebanon--particularly in the south. Why did not the French president send an envoy before, and why was France not concerned with the situation in the south? Mr Argod replied: We are interested--we participated in UNIFIL. We are the first to send a contingent to the south. This does not mean that we are not concerned with the situation in the south. Our activities are in the international arena and in the UN we have always worked to ward off danger to the south. Therefore, one cannot say that France is not concerned. Furthermore, there is no reason to ask this question because our interest in the south was the most prominent in helping deal with the issue in southern Lebanon.

Mr Argod was also told: Some French officials and personalities have propcsed that the Lebanese issue be referred to the UN Security Council with the assistance of UNIFIL. [as received] Mr Argod commented: Seeking aid of the UN Security Council is related to several factors and does not concern the French Government alone. The situation in the south has been repeatedly referred to the Security Council and it is possible to refer it to the council again. But we do not currently know whether this will be done.

8 Apr Departure

NC081550 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Mr Hubert Argod, the personal envoy of French President Giscard d'Estaing, left Beirut this afternoon after meetings yesterday and today with President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan. Mr Argod said at the airport: Lebanon hopes that a peaceful solution can be found and that France will provide it with political and humanitarian assistance.

AL-JUMAYYIL SPEECH REJECTS AGREEMENTS WITH SYRIA

NC081658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1535 GMT 8 Apr 81

["Text" of speech delivered by Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to the Lebanese fronts; date not specified--recorded]

[Excerpts] You all know that there are children being slain in Zahlah; women being killed; food not arriving to the people there; babies without milk; and our men there, in cold weather, are being faced with Kalashnikov and M-16 rifles, the most modern weapons in the area available to armies claiming to have had experience in real wars. These armies are coming to confront young men who are almost armless. They are trying to kill our sons, destroy our homes and the whole city of Zahlah, Beirut and the country.

We want to tell them that no matter what rocks they destroy nor how many of our sons they kill they will not triumph over our morale and our firm hold on our land, honor and sovereignty. [applause]

Regarding what some of you are hearing--although you are far from the events--there is much talk in the palace and the government house about agreements, cease-fires and treaties. We tell them that we will not accept any treaty--not in part nor as a whole. [applause]

All that Syria is aiming at is to be able to obtain a security treaty from Lebanon and from the Lebanese Government. The Syrians have not been able to obtain a whole treaty, so they are seeking to establish it by installments. They want a security agreement on Zahlah in order to occupy Zahlah by a subsidiary security agreement. Then perhaps they will get another agreement on the contact lines and still another agreement under the cover of any local security arrangements. However, we will not accept any bargaining or settlement regarding the separate areas. As I told you, we will not accept a security agreement, neither in part nor as a whole, regarding the contact lines, Zahlah, Jabal Lubnan, the south or the north. Lebanon is sovereign and independent and its people will liberate it from the north to the south. We rely on you to ensure we will all be united so that all of Lebanon will return free, sovereign and independent as we are here on free, sovereign and independent soil. [applause]

We depand on you; none will safeguard our land but our youths. Unless Lebanese soil is drenched with the blood of our martyrs, we are not worthy of Lebanon or deserve to live on this good earth. [applause]

We are now at a crossroads. We waited for weeks, months and years. Since 1975, or rather since 1969 and even before, we have waited and hoped while promises flowed into Lebanon. All gave us promises and sent us slogans of love and friendship. These were translated into a number of sacks of rice, blankets and medicine bottles. We tell them that they had better keep their blankets and medicine bottles so that in the future, when what has befallen us befalls them, we will send them blankets and medicine. We tell them we do not want their aid, statements or envoys. Let them keep them in their countries because it is better for them. We have our faith in our land, youths and in our fighters in the Phalangists and in all the Lebanese forces. Our fighters want to write with their blood and sweat and the blood of their mothers a new glorious history for Lebanon so that it will be a homeland of liberty, man, independence and the cedar tree. History is calling us and awaiting us and victory has become very close. We are at the crossroads and we want to answer the call. The victory will come to all the fighters of the Phalangists and of all the Lebanese forces in Zahlah, in the south and the north. The liberation battle is close and the zero hour has struck. Let us all cooperate as we pledged ourselves and Lebanon and the Phalangists to be united and to devote our blood and all our efforts to the sole aim of liberating Lebanon and consolidating sovereignty, independence and freedom on our good earth in Lebanon. [applause]

HADDAD SPEAKS ON ZAHLAH, ATTACKS SYRIANS, JUNBLATT

NC081400 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Address by Maj Sa'd Haddad--live]

[Text] Brother Lebanese: I have a few minor points about which I want to talk to you. First of all, as you all know, the subject of the hour is Zahlah. This subject is dear to the hearts of all the Lebanese; we think of it day and night.

Anyway, despite the ferocity of the Syrian acts of aggression against Zahlah and despite the enlistment of most of the Syrian forces to attack Zahlah, we are certain that Zahlah will remain steadfast until the siege is broken and Zahlah triumphs. We are fully confident that Zahlah will triumph, because Zahlah's triumph will mean victory for all of Lebanon. He who fires one shell on Zahlah is virtually firing this shell on all of Lebanon. Since Lebanon is destined to be immortal, Zahlah will not fall, as some people claim. On the contrary, Zahlah will triumph and its day of victory will be a great day, not only for Zahlah but also for all of Lebanon and all Lebanese who believe in Lebanon.

We sent thousands of greetings to the combatant sons of Zahlah and to those who are in shelters to avoid the bestial and dangerous Syrian shelling. Let us send thousands of cordial greetings to all these people. We also implore God Almighty to give them strength and patience. God willing, the Zahlah residents will soon be relieved of this ordeal.

A report came to my attention stating that Hafiz al-Asad has sent a special envoy named Mahmud Habib to Franjiyah. The envoy's task was to convince Franjiyah that it was imperative that he issue a statement supporting the Syrian shelling of the city of Zahlah. We were delighted when we learned that His Excellency former President Sulayman Franjiyah, rejected this request, saying that he cannot support a savage action perpetrated against honorable Lebanese.

Therefore, we tell Hafiz al-Asad that in Lebanon blood does not turn into water. Furthermore, the noble and genuine Lebanese, who inherited their Lebanese nature from their forefathers and whose forefathers contributed to the building and independence of Lebanon, have together with their blood also the love of Lebanon flowing in their veins. In other words, even if this patriotism subsides for some time and for private reasons--when the need arises and when the hour for determining the homeland's fate strikes it is inevitable that this patriotism springs up and reappears as an honorable and great Lebanese action, just as all other actions in the past.

We were not surprised by the stance or the reply of former President Franjiyah to the Syrian emissary. However, President al-Asad received a strong slap in the face after thinking that he could win some Lebanese over to his side to exterminating other Lebanese.

I ask President Franjiyah and the people of Zahlah, who are dear to my heart, not to be satisfied with that but to participate effectively in striking at the oppressive invading occupier Syrian enemy who entertains ambitions toward Lebanon's territory, its wealth and its beauty. This enemy is also seeking to destroy all the Lebanese people.

A report drew my attention that the people of Tripoli are supporting the Lebanese Army in its battle against the Syrians. I was not surprised by this stand, because the Lebanese people are sick of the Syrian-Palestinian occupation and want to be rid of it. Tripoli is very close to the Syrian border and its people fully realize the brutal acts and massacres that the 'Alawite regime is perpetrating against the sons of the Sunni sect in Syria. If the Sunni in the Beirut area are unaware of this, the sons of Tripoli know it. All people in Tripoli know that what is befalling the Sunni in Syria will befall them sooner or later. For this reason, we see that the sons of Tripoli have shown support for the army. I will not be (?surprised) if I hear in the very near future that the sons of Tripoli have begun fighting the occupying 'Alawite army.

Khaddam visited B'abda. We have already said that Syrian officials only come here to increase destruction, ruination and [word indistinct]. What we expected has happened. No sooner had he arrived, or rather, before he arrived at the palace, than all the fronts erupted. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's gangs set the fronts ablaze both in Zahlah and Beirut.

Anyway, we do not know exactly what happened between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and President Sarkis. However, from the press conference that Khaddam held we can conclude that Syria considers itself to be fighting Israel, although it is fighting Zahlah and Al-Ashrafiyah, because Israel is in Zahlah and Al-Ashrafiyah. If Al-Asad defeats Zahlah and Al-Ashrafiyah, then this will mean that he has triumphed over Israel and his victory will go down in history.

It seems that (Abu al-'Abd) neither hears nor sees. He does not hear the worldwide clamor that is being raised against his savage actions in Zahlah and eastern Beirut. Nor does he see the Lebanese victims who are falling because of his actions.

If his real and serious objective is to fight Israel then we can give him advice. All that he has to do is to order the withdrawal of the UNDOF [UN Disengagement Observer Force] from the Golan. Then he will find himself facing Israel, and let him try his luck with Israel.

However, he should not beat around the bush and say: We are fighting Israel in Zahlah and Al-Ashrafiyah. When the battle breaks out between him and Israel, no one will any longer talk about Zahlah, Al-Ashrafiyah, the Phalangists, the agents of Israel and so on if [words indistinct] those he calls Israel's agents. [Words indistinct] about Israel. Then, Zahlah and the others will automatically disappear from the scene [words indistinct].

In light of our battle, the Phalangists, the National Liberals and the other members of the resistance are the most honorable Lebanese who have ever existed in Lebanon's history: Their sole goal is Lebanon. They worship God in heaven and Lebanon on earth: This is their goal, which is also our goal.

Furthermore, if you, (Abu al-'Abd), are afraid to fight Israel and consider that the UNDOF in the Golan is guaranteed to protect Syria from Israel, the matter is simple. We are ready to ensure your security from Zahlah--since you are afraid that Zahlah threatens Syria's safety--we are ready to station UN emergency forces on the border between Lebanon and Syria and extend them to as far away as the Golan. What is your opinion on this idea? Is it not better to save victims so that world public opinion can again have sympathy for Syria? If you do not want this or that, declare your aims frankly; your aims are destroying all Lebanese resistance so that the 'Alawites can annex Lebanon to Syria.

Then, regarding the meeting, Shafiq al-Wazzan said that his meeting [with Syrian Minister Khaddam] was [word indistinct] and that the reason was that it was serious. [Words indistinct] with seriousness and responsibility. Thus, the meeting between 'Abd al-Halim and the executives who have the responsibility in the palace was positive. [Words indistinct] Al-Wazzan said that none of the conferences held in the past between the Lebanese and the Syrians were serious. Because the meetings were not positive, they were not serious. Because the meetings were not positive, they were not serious and lacked the spirit of responsibility. If we look at the latest meeting, which they called a summit meeting between Al-Asad and Sarkis, we find that nothing positive emerged from it. Destruction has been the only result. We image that the meeting was held in fun and indifference. We can also imagine they were writing a play in which Hafiz al-Asad played the role of Ghawwar at-Tawshah [famous Syrian sacrastic actor] and President Sarkis played the role of Akhwat [name indistinct], with a dialogue between them. This could be the case because there was nothing serious at the meeting. This is my comment on Al-Wazzan's statement. If I am wrong, let him correct me.

I make this appeal to my brother Syrian Sunnis and Christians: I tell the Sunnis that the 'Alawite intends to destroy you, and I remind the Christians that the 'Alawite is using you to kill the Christians in Lebanon.

Brothers, I know that if one of you is serving in the ranks of the Syrian Army, there is no doubt that he is being forced to do that. We are prepared to receive any Syrian Sunni or Christian soldier who kills an 'Alawite. We are prepared to receive him with his family and relatives, and we shall provide him with all the assistance he needs. This offer is open from now until the end of the events. We are prepared to grant him Lebanese citizenship, and I will guarantee that to him. You know when Major Haddad promises something he fulfills it. We welcome everyone. We shall consider him a national hero.

Today we heard the latest statements of Junblatt. The son Junblatt, after calling for general mobilization, sent a cable to Waldheim on the south in order to divert attention from what is happening in al-Ashrafiyah and Zahlah. I tell Walid: Stop playing with fire, young boy. The fire which you are trying to set will not only burn your fingers but will also burn you completely--you and all of your followers.

We know that you have no patriotism at all. But we remind you that you must think of your Junblattite followers. Your behavior will expose them to danger. We remind you that what is happening now is not the same as was happening during the 2-year war. The situation has changed very much. The calculations are not the same. Beware. I think that if you do not understand these words, there are clever people around you who understand what I mean and what I say. Let them explain it to you. Perhaps they can bridle you and bring you down to size. Perhaps they can silence you and cut your tongue a little, because your talking too much will get you and your group involved in big danger. Beware. We are not waging a war against the Lebanese. Our war is against the alien occupiers, the Syrians and their followers. Keep aside. This will be better for you.

I will say something to Nabih al-Birri [leader of the Shi'ite Amal Movement] who is trying to show the Syrians that he is a man who does not think of the interests of the sons of his community. Al-Birri thinks that Syria supports the Shi'ites because it sympathizes with Iran. We tell you that you are wrong. The primary financial supporter of Syria today is Al-Qadhdhafi, and Al-Qadhdhafi is the one who liquidated his eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two companions.

If Syria really cared for the Shi'ites, it would have forced Al-Qadhdhafi to show at least the bodies of those kidnapped or missing. This is the best proof that they do not care for you. Quite the contrary, they are using you for personal purposes.

Another thing, if Syria sympathizes with Iran, this is not because it loves Khomeyni, but to spite Iraq, because of its hostility toward Iraq. This is the reason for its sympathizing with Iran. This is in line with the proverb that the enemy of my enemy is my friend. There is nothing ideological or otherwise that links Syria and Iran.

At any rate, our Shi'ite brothers, whether in the Amal Movement or outside it, understand these facts and know that their woes and tragedies are the result of the presence of the Palestinian terrorists and the Syrians, who support the terrorist presence. Therefore, I call on my Shi'ite brothers, particularly in Beirut, Ash-Shiyah and Al-Ghubayarah, to take action against the occupation forces and to extend their hands to their brothers in the eastern sector and form a united front. This is the best way toward Lebanon's strength, unity and prosperity. We hope everyone will understand what we are saying for the good of the Lebanese people and for the good of Lebanon, which we respect and serve.

There is one more issue. I warn my brother military men, wherever they are in the areas under the control and influence of the Syrians and Palestinians, particularly in Ablah, Rashayya al-Wadi, Ba'labakk and Riyaq, that Syria or the Syrian intelligence [words indistinct] everyone of you. For this reason, it will liquidate everyone who maintains patriotic Lebanese feelings. I am saying this because I care for your lives and future. I do not want you to face a massacre like the massacres of 1976. Take care. Either join one of the fronts fighting the Syrians and the terrorists or join the army of free Lebanon, which offers you this chance to safeguard your lives and future before it is too late.

May you live long, and long live free Lebanon, sovereign and independent.

IRAQI CLAIMS ON AIR RAIDS FROM SYRIA 'TRIVIAL'

JN080944 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0925 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 8 Apr (SANA)--Commenting on reports published by the Iraqi papers during the past 2 days that Iranian planes have taken off from Syrian territory to bomb targets in Iraq, an authoritative information source said: This is trivial talk deserving no comment. It is so trival that it is not even worth a denial.

KUWAITI PAPER SAYS USSR SUPPLYING ADVANCED PLANES

LD091046 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Apr (KUNA)--AL-HADAF weekly newspaper reported Thursday that the Soviet Union has supplied Syria with advanced warplanes as part of a recent armament deal. Quoting well-informed sources, the newspaper said Syria has received a number of Sokhoi 22 fighter-bombers but it did not give the exact number of these planes nor the date of delivery. The newspaper said the planes carry air-to-ground and air-to-air missiles.

The sources also said that the Soviet Union would support Syria and the Palestinian resistance movement in case of a large-scale Israeli invasion resulting from the explosive situation in Lebanon.

The Soviet Union and Syria signed last year a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty as such making Syria the most important Soviet ally in the Middle East. AL-HADAF said the Soviet Union would not allow any military defeat to be inflicted on Syria. But it added that the Soviet support would be confined to supply of advanced weapons and replacement of any arms losses which Syria might suffer in any war with Israel.

RALLY, AL-AHMAR SPEECH MARK BA'TH ANNIVERSARY

JN071832 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic in a hookup with Syrian television at 1525 GMT on 7 April carries a live broadcast of a rally at the Damascus University auditorium marking the 34th anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The rally officially begins with 1 minute of silence in honor of party martyrs. President Al-Asad's arrival at the auditorium is announced at 1545 GMT when the rally is already underway. The radio then carries speeches by spokesmen of popular organizations and the Progressive National Front who review the party's history.

At 1632 GMT, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, delivers the keynote speech. Al-Ahmar finishes his speech at 1739 GMT and the rally ends at 1745 GMT.

Al-Ahmar Address

JN071953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1632 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Speech by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, on the occasion of the 34th Ba'th Party anniversary delivered at Damascus University rally--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Ba'thists, Arab militants throughout the great Arab homeland. It gives me pleasure to greet you on this occasion dear to our hearts in the name of the Ba'th Party's National Command and on behalf of Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. I stress that our celebration of this glorious occasion, the anniversary of the establishment of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, on 7 April of every year is to mark and honor the militant Arab generations whose long struggle and great sacrifices produced the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

These generations have struggled to liberate the Arab individual; remove all traces of injustice, despotism and exploitation from the Arab reality; and build a new future for our Arab nation by achieving our glorious party's objectives of freedom, unity and socialism. The celebration also is to honor the strugglers of the Ba'th Party throughout the Arab homeland who have offered the best examples in sacrifice and martyrdom for the sake of defending the issue of the homeland and the people and for the continuation of the militant march to achieve our Arab nation's objectives.

Thanks to the steadfastness of our people, their entrenched national values and solid national unity under the party led by Comrade-Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, we have been able to defeat the conspiracy and the conspirators, to consolidate Syria's steadfastness, thus dashing the hopes of conspirators from the outside and those who support the elements of conspiracy from within. These local elements and their supporters have learned a very good lesson, that Syria will not kneel and that the conspiracy will not succeed. The Ba'th Party's banner will continue to be raised because it is the banner of liberation, Arab unity, the banner of socialism and progress.

The agent reactionary forces and regimes in Cairo, Baghdad and Amman which support the Muslim Brotherhood conspirators have been disappointed. They lost their senses and began to practice their known conspiratorial methods; they began searching for new methods against Syria, against the Arabs' central cause, the Palestinian cause and against the entire Arab destiny. Backed by its toiling masses, its national progressive front under our great party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Syria's reply was a decisive reply which has been reiterated by Comrade-Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and adopted by the Ba'th Party's national and regional congresses. This reply is that we shall stand fast and shall confront the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught. There is no other way for us but to continue, escalate and strengthen the struggle and to defend our just causes.

The importance of this occasion stems from the fact that it takes place in circumstances during which our party and our people with their national and progressive forces are raising the slogan of consolidating, escalating and strengthening Arab steadfastness. Our people will move to a new stage of revolutionary action with the Arab masses and their progressive and national forces throughout the Arab struggle arenas to foil the schemes for liquidating the Palestinian cause, which is the Arabs' central cause, and to effectively confront the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught, manifested in the Camp David conspiracy and its concomitants, to dismember the Arab nation and impose imperialist and Zionist control and hegemony over our Arab homeland under the leadership of U.S. imperialism. We shall work to provide suitable circumstances to liberate the occupied Arab territories, regain the usurped rights in Palestine and proceed on the path of progress, Arab unity and socialism.

Comrades, militant brothers, the conclusion of the Camp David agreements between traitor As-Sadat, the United States and the Zionist enemy, the steps that took place afterward, beginning with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the normalization of relations, and the continued efforts to peddle the autonomy conspiracy, created a new and serious reality in our area. As a result of this reality a great and serious imbalance took place in the balance of power in the area in favor of the Zionist-imperialist alliance. Naturally, this has negatively affected the current Arab struggle because what took place not only removed Egypt from the arena of confrontation with the Zionist enemy and the imperialist forces which support it but made Eygpt enter into an alliance with Israel and the United States whose basic objective is to dismember the Arab homeland; liquidate the Palestinian cause, thus liquidating the Arab liberation movement; and tighten U.S.-Zionist control and hegemony over the entire Arab area.

Comrades and brothers, it was no coincidence that the Muslim Brotherhood gang, backed by reactionaries and feudalists within Syria; that reactionary regimes outside Syria, particularly in Cairo, Amman and Baghdad; and the Phalangist gangs in Lebanon, supported by Israel and U.S. imperialism, which does not hesitate to practise all kinds of pressures, conspiracies and aggresions, have moved at the same time. It is also no coincidence that the Saddam Husayn regime has ignited its mad war against the Islamic revolution in Iran to prevent Iraq from participating in the Arab nation's struggle.

We also see that the agents in Lebanon--the Israeli and U.S. agents--particularly the Phalangist agents, are attempting to spread the conflict to various parts of Lebanese territory. They are burning and destroying in Zahlah and Beirut and other Lebanese regions. This takes place when Israel is shelling southern Lebanon, scaring its citizens from the air and the sea and landing airborne units in several areas to strike at the people and to confront the forces of the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese National Movement.

These broad conspiracies are links in the plan to completely liquidate the liberation cause of the Arab nation, especially the Palestine question. Syria stands heroically and nobly defending the honor and future of the Arab nation. Syria defies the conspiracy and the Unitd States, and pledges to the nation, the people and the homeland that it will make every sacrifice to foil this conspiracy.

Comrades, strugglers, confronting the plans of Zionism, imperialism and reaction; resisting the Camp David accords and their concomitants; opposing the agent fascist reactionary regimes, especially the Iraqi and Jordanian regimes, and exposing their oppressive methods against Arab revolutionary forces; intensifying the struggle of the Arab masses and their progressive and nationalist forces against the reactionary regimes and the forces of backwardness and exploitation; strengthening the Arab intrinsic power beginning with the intrinsic power of the party and revolution in Syria, as the basis for achieving a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy and the imperialist forces backing him; stressing the ties of strategic and fateful alliance between our party and its revolution in Syria on the one hand and the Palestinian revolution on the other; and continuing support for the Palestinian Arab people's national struggle to regain their inalienable and historical rights in Palestine, including the right to return to their homeland, determine their own destiny and establish their independent national state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, are among the party objectives for the next phase. [applause]

We shall support the struggle of the Arab people in Iraq and their Progressive Democratic National Front for the sake of a progressive Iraq which is linked with the Arab nation and its crucial issues and which will end the regime of agentry and terrorism represented by the suspect rightist regime of Saddam Husayn. We shall continue to support the struggle of the Lebanese Arab people and their progressive national forces for the sake of Lebanon's Arabism, independence and unity. We shall support the progressive national forces in Egypt in overthrowing As-Sadat's treasonous regime and returning Egypt to its natural place as the vanguard of the pan-Arab unionist and progressive liberation struggle. We shall struggle against U.S. interests and bases and liquidate all manifestations of imperialist reactionary existence in the Arab homeland. [applause and cheers]

Furthermore, we will strive to strengthen the ties of cooperation and alliance with national liberation movements and all socialist progressive forces in the world. We will strive in particular to further consolidate Syria's friendship with the USSR and the socialist bloc countries [applause] on the basis of the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty, which has introduced a distinct qualitative change in the relations between the two countries, thereby strengthening their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, reaction and the Camp David conspiracy. We will also firmly deal with the remnants of the Muslim Brotherhood gangs, liquidate the political and material bases of reaction, entrench the socialist changes and strengthen the national unity of the masses of our people in Syria. All these objectives constitute the party's strategy in the next phase. They also define the tasks that our party will strive to accomplish.

Brother strugglers, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party will continue to be the hope of the struggling masses. On the occasion of the party anniversary, and in the name of all Ba'thists from the ocean to the Gulf, we renew the pledge before the sons of our nation and all progressive forces in the world that will continue struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. We renew the pledge that we will continue the struggle to consolidate our unionist socialist march and strengthen the ties of alliance and cooperation with all the progressive and socialist forces in the world, headed by the friendly USSR, for the achievement of our nation's and great party's objectives of unity, socialism and freedom and for the triumph of the just and progressive liberation causes of all struggling peoples.

Greetings to the martyrs of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on its anniversary. Long live the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Glory and immortality to our Arab nation. Peace be upon you.

MEDIA DENOUNCE HAIG STATEMENTS, U.S. POLICY

Radio Commentary

JN081904 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Oh Arab brothers: The general of the U.S. State Department pledged to his hosts in Amman and Tel Aviv that he would not leave any outlet through which Arab rights might emerge. Rather, he will lay down obstacles to besiege or undermine such rights. This general has sensed the strong readiness of some Arabs to follow Washington's lead as long as the goal that all imperialist attempts had failed to (?achieve) is achieved with the participation of some agent sectors and colluding regimes in the Arab arena.

Alexander Haig did not hide his real feelings when he openly declared U.S. hostility to Syria and the Palestinian revolution and expressed his deep sympathy for the Zionist apprehension at a time when the Zionist crimes are escalating in every field. Furthermore, since the covert and declared U.S. intentions are no longer a secret to anyone, Alexander Haig did not find it at all embarrassing to express complete sympathy for the gangs of the Phalangist collusion, just as he did not find it at all embarrassing to attack Syria as he trod Arab territory.

The same minister general exceeded all bounds in his delusive statements when he tried to suggest that the hemorrhaging in Lebanese territory has no relation to the U.S.-Israeli trend and when he held the side that is protecting the blood of both Lebanese and Palestinians from the shelling by U.S. arms responsible for the bloody events. If the U.S. administration has become used to bloodshed ever since it led imperialism in the confrontation of the peoples, there is ample evidence that the peoples, who are prepared to make sacrifices, are capable of defeating their enemies. However, what is even more strange is that the numerous and integrated U.S. organs are still not aware that their first option in the series of the plot's options cannot obstruct the nation's march--even if the Phalangists are part of the Rapid Deployment Force--as long as there is one individual on Arab territory with a sense of Arab belonging.

The U.S. administration thought it had come up with a novel approach when it used the Phalangist gangs as the first tools to begin the implementation, but it forgot that those parasites on Lebanese territory had disclosed their agentry when they sought to divide Lebanon into statelets in the 1958 plot and that the Lebanese people themselves had foiled their schemes and chauvinist dreams. Thus Haig and the White House rulers must know that their novelty is actually old and exposed and that their primary wager in the plot is forever doomed to failure.

Since Western and Zionist circles realized that choosing Lebanon as the first victim of the second stage of the Camp David plot constituted merely an attempt to determine the Lebanese people's ability to abort such a plot, they prepared their reservists in the region to be the bridge crossing for the full plot. Thus, the U.S. plot has actually still not begun. Indeed, the bloodshed by the traitorous Phalangists in Lebanon is no more than a passing or unstable cloud.

Alexander Haig's praise of King Husayn as one of the oldest U.S. friends among the Arabs, shows that the Jordanian regime plays a major role in the coming U.S. efforts, particuarly after the king has proved his ability to put the Iraqi regime under his power and to end the Arabs' isolation of As-Sadat and after he had given vent to his deep-rooted malice against the Palestinian people and their issue. The strategic planners in the circles of the Pentagon and the CIA, however, have been blinded by their thirst for blood and cannot see the truth. They have forgotten that there is in the Arab nation a power that has been created by Syria and manifested by the determination to destroy the U.S. edifice in the region, even if the United States were to carry the same weight in the Arab territory as it does in its 50 states.

TISHRIN Column

JN090720 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 9 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "Behind the News" column and under the headline "Haig Came to Impose and Not Discuss," the paper TISHRIN says: U.S. Secretary of State General Haig's visit to the region is over and he has left for the United States. This is the first visit to the region by a top official in President Ronald Reagan's administration since the assumption of his constitutional powers.

Although the visit was directed toward certain goals and confined to Cairo, Tel Aviv, Amman and Riyadh, the proximity of the region helps in acquiring a closer idea of the region's situation and trends and what is possible and impossible in it.

Haig's visit was not for the purpose of getting acquainted with the region, since the administration--the Reagan administration--did not follow the example of the Carter administration, which announced at the beginning of its era that it would contact all the sides in order to get acquainted with their viewpoints and reconsider the U.S. policy in the region. Rather, Haig's visit was for the purpose of imposing viewpoints which were already formed in Washington and which constitute part of the scheme of the new U.S. policy, which is dissociated from detente.

TISHRIN adds: General Haig did not come to the region to acquaint himself with viewpoints. Rather, he came to impose viewpoints which were already formed and often spoken of by Washington during Reagan's era. The main viewpoints are that the Arabs must disregard the threat of cancerous racist, Zionist expansion, keep silent about Israeli occupation of their territory, overlook Judaization of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, neglect raising the question of the Palestinian people's national rights and become convinced that the threat to the region is posed by a so-called Soviet advance toward the region and its oil resources, and that it would behoove the Arabs and Israel to join a U.S. pact in order to defend the region.

In conclusion the paper says: Since its stand on the policy which Haig has come to impose on the region is clear and well known, Syria refused to receive envoy Draper, whom Haig tried to dispatch to Damascus under the guise of a mission described as acquainting the Syrian Government with the results of the U.S. secretary of state's talks during his tour of the region. Indeed, every such envoy with such a mission is rejected by Syria.

U.S. LEASE OF AWACS TO SAUDI ARABIA WEIGHED

TA081727 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The possibility that the U.S. AWACS planes will be leased to Saudi Arabia and will be operated by Americans only for 4 years was not mentioned, not even hinted at, in the course of Secretary Alexander Haig's talks in Jerusalem. This is reported by political correspondent Gad Becker. Political circles play down the chances of such an idea, especially due to the Saudi position as is known so far. At any event, the political circles say, the significance and implications of the idea should be discussed with the defense establishment.

Satisfaction Expressed

TA081926 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem today expressed satisfaction with the U.S. decision not to sell AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia but to lease them for a period of 5 years. The Americans have also decided that the planes will be operated on Saudi soil by Americans. These circles regard the decision as a genuine change in contrast to the previous U.S. intention, which, in their opinion, would have jeopardized Israels' security.

Political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports, from these circles, that there is no doubt that the change in the decision is a direct result of the talks Secretary of State Alexander Haig conducted here at the end of last week.

HA'ARETZ Editorial

TA091020 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Apr 81 p 9

[Editorial: "U.S. Control Over the AWACS Planes"]

[Text] The UPI news agency reports that the U.S. secretary of state proposed in Riyadh that the warning and control planes (AWACS) should not be sold to Saudi Arabia, but rather be leased until 1985. Only after that would there be a discussion about their sale. This idea may have been born against the background of the tangible opposition among U.S. congressional circles to the sale of these planes; perhaps somebody thought that in this way it would be possible to bypass the law requiring prior notice to Congress about the sale of weapons.

There is room for doubt about the wisdom of this advice, if it really was given to General Haig. More credible is the report by one of the U.S. papers that the Saudis themselves suggested to the secretary of state that the planes should be operated by U.S. crews until 1985, and, after that, by Saudi pilots. Their sophisticated control equipment would continue to be operated by Americans after that, "thus preventing the eventuality of a (Saudi) war against Israel."

This means that for the next 4 years it will not be the Saudis, but the Americans, who will control these planes, whose operation from bases inside Saudi Arabia makes it possible to maintain precise surveillance of IDF actions in general and the air force in particular. After that the Americans, in fact, will be able to have them grounded, because there is no point in flying them if there is nobody who can operate the control equipment installed in them.

However, even this arrangement cannot dispel all our doubts about the wisdom of the U.S. move. There is no certainty that in the meantime the Saudis will not learn to operate the control equipment and the Americans' refusal to take part in a war against us will not necessarily prevent the planes from being operated. However, this arrangement can do something to calm our fears, at least for 4 years, on the principle of "let's cross that bridge when we come to it." [paragraph continues]

The Saudis, who, for the time being, are not capable of making the most of the AWACS planes, could, in the end, hire foreign mercenaries. If Riyadh suggested employing Americans, it is clear to it that the latter will refrain from carrying out anti-Israel missions. There are also grounds to assume that the Saudis raised the proposal that leaves control over both the planes and their intelligence findings in U.S. hands since the secretary of state made it clear to them that the planned deal was arousing opposition in Israel.

It emerges that Mr Haig was impressed by this opposition and he looked for ways to soften it. This means he is taking our security interests into consideration and that he is interested in not creating the impression that Israel must be put in danger because the U.S. leadership aims to acquire Saudi Arabia's friendship. If this message has been absorbed by Riyadh, it can be regarded as an encouraging sign.

We should not, from this, draw the conclusion that General Haig's visit to the Saudi Arabian capital was very successful. It emerges that in Riyadh, too, as in Amman, the Arab leadership stated the principles of the rejectionist front, so that it cannot be definitely decided that these remarks about nonaceeptance of the Camp David agreements, the need for a complete Israeli withdrawal from the administered territories and east Jerusalem, and the duty to recognize the PLO are words spoken only for their external effect. It may be claimed that Mr Haig made a first attempt and he should not despair of the chance that the United States will yet be able to weaken the anti-Israel approach by Jordan and Saudi Arabia further on in his attempts. Such perseverance is requied and we can only hope that he will do so consistently and with even more vigor.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT EDITORIAL ON HAIG'S VISIT

TA091003 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "What Did Haig Learn?"]

[Text] Before leaving for a visit to our area, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said that the aim of his trip was primarily educational: to gather information about the prevailing moods of the leaders of four countries in the Middle East with whom he was going to talk.

He did indeed have something to learn here: that his proposal to coalesce an anti-Soviet defense front in our area was received by the Egyptians with indifference, by the Jordanians with reservation, and by the Saudis with opposition. The only people replying "yes" to him were in Jerusalem.

And since this was the case, Haig will have something to think about when he returns to Washington. He will particularly have to ask himself two questions, the first of which will be: Why equip Saudi Arabia with U.S. arms for a war it does not want even to think about?

There is another question that must occupy him: Why should the United States actually give its all to those with whom it has no commonality on the questions around which our interests revolve, and cut its grants to the only country in the area that does go along with the United States?

11 LISTS COMPETE IN HISTADRUT ELECTIONS 7 APR

TA070609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] About 1.5 million Histadrut voters are expected to participate today in the elections for the 14th Histadrut convention, the 13th Na'amat [Histadrut women's organization] convention and for 72 workers' councils.

The polling stations will open at 0700 and will include some 160 ballot boxes for absentees as well as mobile polling stations in various factories and in IDF bases.

Correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that 11 lists are competing in the elections for the Histadrut convention: the Alignment, the Likud, the Liberal Labor Movement [Tnu'at Ha'avoda Haliberalit], the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality [Hahazit Hademoqratit Leshalom Uleshiviyon], Shinuy, the Democratic Union [Hahihud Hademoqrati], the Ideological Circle [Hahug Hara'ayioni], 'Oded, Front of Neighborhoods and Developments Towns [Hazit Shkhunot Ve'arei Pituah], RAFI and SHELI.

There are some 140,000 voters in the Arab sector. Three Arab nationalistic groups--the Sons of the Village, the Progressive Movement [Hatnu'a Hale'umanit Hamitqademet] and the Tehiya list operating in the village of At-Tayyiba--last night announced that they would boycott the elections.

Interim Returns

TA080620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Summary] With about 67 percent of the votes counted in the Histadrut elections, the Alignment has 65 percent, the Likud 25 percent, RAKAH 2.5 percent, Shinuy 2 percent, the Independent Liberals 2 percent, SHELI 1.25 percent and RAFI 1.25 percent. None of the other contenders obtained enough votes to elect any representatives.

At his Jerusalem residence, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said he thought the results were "good, both as far as the Histadrut is concerned and regarding the forecast for the Knesset elections." The prime minister went on to congratulate Housing Minister David Levy, who was the Likud's candidate for Histadrut secretary general, and added:

[Begin recording] "Regarding the Knesset, it should be borne in mind that support for the Likud among that part of the public which does not belong to the Histadrut has always been far larger than among Histadrut members. This morning it emerged that the Likud has good prospects for forming the next Israeli Government." [end recording]

Interviewed at Histadrut headquarters, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said the results were somewhat better than he had expected. The Alignment, he said, must now "launch renewed momentum" for the Knesset election campaign. Peres added:

[Begin recording] "We need an explicit majority in the Histadrut and a stable majority in the Knesset so that there can be genuine and deep cooperation for the fight against inflation and to renew Israel's economic growth." [end recording]

Peres said he thought there would be a "hard struggle" between the Alignment and the Likud in the Knesset campaign.

Golan Druze Turnout

TA081154 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The boycott that certain elements sought to impose on the Histadrut elections among the Druze on the Golan Heights was a total failure. The Golan Druze voted in six polling stations, five of which were in villages and one being mobile. The number of Druze who exercised their right to vote was 1,757, which means that 63 percent of the 2,873 Druze with the right to vote went to the polls. The Alignment won 93 percent of the votes and Likud 2.5 percent. It is noteworthy that the percentage of voters among the Golan Druze was higher than in Jewish settlements there: 63 percent as compared with 58 percent. The Histadrut elections were of considerable importance, beyond the election results, among the Golan Heights Druze. This was a power test between those who favor the acceptance of Israeli citizenship and those who reject it.

ETHIOPIA

YEPISHEV INSPECTS EASTERN SECTOR COMMAND IN HARAR

LD081956 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Comrade Army General Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, hero of the Soviet Union and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, today inspected various departments in the eastern sector command in Harar.

Prior to their inspection of the various departments of the eastern sector command, Comrade Army General Yepishev and his high-level military delegation laid a wreath at the internationalist heroes cemetery. During the wreath-laying ceremony and inspection of the various departments of the eastern sector command, Comrade Army General Yepishev and Comrade Col Gebreyes Wolde Hana, head of the Main Political Department of Revolutionary Ethiopia's revolutionary army and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] CentralCommittee member, were briefed by Comrade Brig Gen Demise Bulto, commander of the eastern sector command and alternate member of the Central Committee of COPWE.

TANZANIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD081812 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 8 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Tanzania and Algeria have reaffirmed their support for the liberation struggle in Africa and the Middle East. The two countries have also voiced concern over the deterioration of the international situation and denounced the use of force, intervention and interference against the sovereignty and independence of countries and peoples.

In a joint communique issued in Dar es Salaam today, at the end of the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's 3-day state visit to Tanzania, the two countries pledged continued support for the liberation movements in South Africa, SWAPO of Namibia, Polisario of the Western Sahara and the PLO.

President Nyerere and the visiting Algerian leader strongly condemned racist South Africa for its apartheid and oppression of the people of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. Mwalimu and President Bendjedid appealed to the international community to provide prompt assistance to the liberation movements and to the African frontline states affected by the aggression of racist South Africa. The two leaders also appealed to all states to assist Polisario in its struggle and urged Morocco to respect the decisions of the OAU and the UN General Assembly in respect of the Western Sahara.

They called for a fulfillment of the rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

President Nyerere and Ndugu Bendjedid noted with deep concern that the rights of the African people to freedom, independence, sovereignty and economic and social development were still opposed by colonialists and imperialist forces. They also expressed deep concern about the dangerous tension created by the reinforcement of foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

On the international economic situation, the two presidents reaffirmed the view that the existing international economic system was unable to provide adequate and equitable support to the development of Third World countries.

During the Algerian leader's visit, a joint Algeria-Tanzania commission for economic, scientific, cultural and technical cooperation was signed. [sentence as heard] President Nyerere has accepted an invitation to visit Algeria at a date to be fixed.

UGANDA

NAIROBI REPORTS EXPLOSION IN INDIAN EMBASSY

LD081730 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Apr 81 EA

[Text] A minor explosion in the Indian Embassy in Kampala which occurred this morning shattered windows but caused little other visible damage. Troops sealed off the building immediately after the blast. It was not known if anyone was hurt in the blast. Witnesses said the explosion was apparently caused by a small bomb or a grenade. No other details were available.

President Obote's government, which came to power after the general elections last December, has welcomed the return to Uganda of Asian businessmen who were expelled by dictator Idi Amin in 1972 but their partial return has fostered widespread resentment.

MUWANGA URGES DP TO WITHDRAW ELECTION WIN CLAIM

LD082227 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Apr 81 EA

[Summary] Vice President Paulo Muwanga has called on the opposition Democratic Party, DP, to withdraw its claim of having won last year's general elections because this was setting the people of Uganda against one another. During a debate on a motion of congratulations to the President on his recent communication from the chair, Muwanga urged opposition mp's to concede defeat honorably.

"Mr Muwanga, who was leader of government as chairman of the military commission at the time of the elections, said that he had never been party to cheating and will never be party to it. If there are any mistakes, the courts of law are there to decide and the government will abide by their ruling."

On security, Muwanga, who is also defense minister, said that the government was doing its best to improve discipline in the army and to see that there was no harassment of the public at roadblocks. "But he declared that attitude of the local population to the army [words indistinct] left much to be desired. Mr Muwanga urged the law enforcement agents and the local population not to harbor thugs, saying that the government will deal firmly with these thugs."

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO OPENS UDC PARTY CONGRESS IN BANGUI

AB071609 Paris AFP in French 1420 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Bangui, 7 Apr (AFP)--The president of the CAR and founding chairman of the Democratic Union of Central Africa, UDC, Mr David Dacko, opened the first extraordinary congress of his party in Bangui on Tuesday. The chairman of the prefectures, federations and organs of the UDC of the provinces and the capital, and the prefects were present in the banquet hall of the Safari Hotel, where the Franco-African summit was held for the first time in Africa in 1975. Many cadre and militants of the UDC from Bangui and the prefectures will participate in the activities of the party on Tuesday and Wednesday.

In his speech, President Dacko announced the opening in Bangui soon of the party's school, whose objective will be to train cadre and officials of the Democratic Union of Central Africa. Mr Dacko thanked the UDC militants for the assistance given him during the electoral campaign, a campaign which developed into domestic quarrels and personal attacks, President Dacko added.

President Dacko pointed out that the UDC should be an institution of peace, understanding and solidarity for all Central Africans. A year after its constitutive congress (10-17 March 1980) and on the morning of the election of its founding chairman, the UDC intends to put its house in order, as Mr Jean-Claude Kazagui, its secretary general stressed.

Three committees have been set up and discussions continue behind closed doors. The Political Committee will define the support that the UDC will have to give to the government in carrying out its mission. The Economic Committee will give better explanations concerning assistance given by friendly countries to the Central African Republic. The Social Committee will discuss problems of the youth, education and women's affairs. During these sessions, the UDC congressmen will also examine the party's strategy during the coming legislative elections, scheduled for mid-June. In addition, during this meeting of the party's ruling bodies, the post of deputy secretary general of the party, which has been vacant for 7 months, is likely to be filled.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON NEW GOVERNMENT

AB051211 Paris AFP in French 1021 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Bangui, 5 Apr (AFP)--The new CAR Government formed by Mr Simon-Narcisse Bozanga is a government of experienced people whose main objective is to support the head of state and help him achieve his program, the prime minister told AFP on Sunday.

Commenting on the creation of a Ministry of State for Agriculture and Stock Breeding, Mr Bozanga said these fields will be given priority. The CAR is a potentially rich country where any crop can be cultivated. We must be able to feed ourselves by developing food production and promoting cash crops for export, especially coffee and cotton, Mr Bozanga specified.

The prime minister also indicated that the creation of a Ministry of National Education in the place of the Ministry of Education Reform does not mean that these reforms have been abandoned but rather they will be integrated into a less restrictive framework.

The entry into the government of Mrs Lucienne Goddot (Ministry of Social and Women's Affairs) and Mrs Cecil Koyaga (secretary of state in the Ministry of Economy and Finance in charge of the budget) is to bring Central African women to participate in the running of the country, Mr Bozanga specified. The new government has no ministry of defense; it is President Dacko who will assume that responsibility, the prime minister indicated. The New Central African Government will be presented to the nation sometime during the next week. On that occasion, President David Dacko will outline the government's policies, Mr Bozanga concluded.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI PLANS TO VISIT SUDAN AFTER SUMMIT

AB082042 Paris AFP in French 1845 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 8 April (AFP)--Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Chad, will go to Lagos on Thursday, 9 April, at the invitation of Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, to attend the minisummit on Chad. This information was published on Tuesday by the GUNT, at the end of a Council of Ministers meeting which also decided upon a tour of the eastern part of the country by the Chadian head of state.

It is considered in Ndjamena that the summit is aimed at replacing the one which was scheduled to take place in the Chadian capital at the beginning of February between Presidents Shagari and Al-Qadhdhafi. The council of ministers' communique also pointed out that after Lagos, the Chadian head of state will visit Khartoum, where a Chadian ministerial delegation has already preceded him. Observers note that the GUNT president's visit to Sudan will foster the renewal of the slightly deteriorated relations between Ndjamena and Khartoum. In fact the climate between the two capitals degenerated soon after the victory of the GUNT forces over Hissein Habre's forces when the Ndjamena authorities thought that the leaders of the FAN were reorganizing their forces on Sudanese territory.

In addition, according to the GUNT communique, relations between Chad and France will also change, within the framework of mutually advantageous cooperation. The same source adds that the possibility of the GUNT president's visit to France will be closely examined by the Chadian authorities.

After discussing the problem of the reopening of primary [word indistinct], the Council of Ministers retained the idea of creating a new bank in which Chad would be a shareholder. These various measures are aimed at reaffirming the legality of the GUNT outside the country, and at rehabilitating and reconstructing Chad, both of which are obvious pre-occupations for the Chadian authorities at the moment.

Meanwhile, the Chadian head of state left Ndjamena on Tuesday morning in the company of Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue and several ministers for a visit of the interior of the country. President Goukouni Oueddei's tour will be limited to the east of Chad, precisely the Guera and Salama region. No date has yet been set for a visit to the other regions of the country, [words indistinct] will be set later. In addition, concerning the [words indistinct]. The GUNT has decided that the present prefects will be confirmed in their posts to enable the revival of territorial administration. A committee will be created for this purpose to draw up a budget to revive state activities. After the war, the majority of the prefects either returned to their native regions or were dismissed from their posts by various heads of politico-military factions.

OPPOSITION FIGURE NOTES CUBAN, GDR, SOVIET ROLE

LD071350 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Reporter (Jerone Bonaldi) has interviewed Hissein Habre's righthand man, Idriss Miskine, exclusively for France-Inter:

[Begin recording] [Miskine] The Libyans are occupying the whole northern part of the country and the main towns, and we control the eastern part. They have 10-15,000 men with very sophisticated equipment, plus mercenaries and Cuban, East German and even Soviet technicians. We have changed our way of fighting; we have chosen guerrilla warfare. Thus with the means we have, we have already inflicted enormous defeats on the enemy. The war will continue and the Chadian people are mobilized for this purpose. First, they are not at all willing to accept Libyan occupation. People are saying Chad is threatened with extinction through the Libyan invasion. [end recording]

GHANA

GRAPHIC CONDEMNS IVORIAN STATEMENT ON NATIONALS

AB081530 Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Negligence" Indeed]

[Text] The official reaction, so far, of the Ivorian authorities on the death of 46 Ghanaians in Abidjan is shocking. FRATERNITE MATIN, an Ivorian newspaper published a statement attributed to the Politburo of the ruling Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast. The Ivorians accused Ghanaian authorities of "culpable negligence" over the attack of the Ivorian Embassy in Accra by Ghanaian students. They added that only 17 (and not 46) Ghanaians died in their tiny police cell.

The GRAPHIC had always held the view that the Ivorians were human beings who cherished decency and knew the value of a fellow human being. We thought they had respect for the rule of law, and the fundamental human rights.

We have loved and respected the Ivorians. We have taken them as brothers in the large African continental family. And being neighbours we least expected them to commit atrocities on our people resident on their side of the political boundary.

We took the news of the death of our 46 brothers in a calm manner believing that it was an unfortunate incident which the Ivorian Government and people would publicly condemn and sincerely apologise to their brothers--Ghanaians. This belief made us accept Dr Hilla Limann's call for avoidance of over reaction. We even went to the extent of ignoring the contemptuous treatment our interior minister had from the Ivorian Government. All these, we have gone through, only to be spat in the face.

Obviously, it takes little minds, simpletons to be precise, to describe death of 46 people in a tiny police cell meant for only 6 persons as a normal occurence; and a non-violent student protest march as "inculpable negligence".

And what purpose do the Ivorian authorities seek to achieve by declaring that "only 17 and not 46 Ghanaians died in the police cell?" It does not require a developed mental faculty to know that the issue involved is not that of the number of people who were suffocated to death in a small cell, but the manner in which they were murdered!

It takes only common sense to learn that an appropriate face-saving device (call it normalization of relations) would have been to exhume the corpses and fly them, draped in the national colours of the two states, for burial at the expense of the Ivorians, in Ghana. This suggestion may seem too sophisticated for a people who now seem to be learning the alphabets of the word "apology", so Ghanaians must do what is fitting to give our 46 brothers a decent, traditional burial. We endorse the call by Miss Adisa Munkaila, labour and social welfare minister for donations for the upkeep of the families of our 46 brothers.

ACCRA HOPES ECOWAS PRINCIPLES WILL BE MAINTAINED

AB071444 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Station commentary by John Mensah]

[Text] The meeting last weekend in Lome of Presidents Hilla Limann and Felix Houphouet-Boigny has increasingly helped to lessen the tension that was building up in Ghana and the Ivory Coast since the suffocation to death of 46 Ghanaians in an Abidjan police cell and, in reaction, the sacking of the Ivorian Embassy in Accra by enraged Ghanaian students.

The brief communique issued at the end of 4 hours of top-level discussions obviously did not contain all the points raised. No doubt some light might have been thrown on all the issues involved, but perhaps it was thought imprudent to spell them out in the communique.

As publicly announced, President Houphouet-Boigny once again deplored the accident which occurred at the gendermerie of Agban because of the negligence of an agent of the police force.

On his part, President Limann renewed the regrets of his government for actions taken by some Ghanaian students against the Embassy of the Ivory Coast in Accra. The two heads of state recalled the multiple and long-standing links binding their two peoples and decided to develop and strengthen even more the relations of true friendship and brotherly cooperation between the Ivory Coast and Ghana.

The communique said nothing about what action Mr Houphouet-Boigny intends to take against the police officer in charge of the Agban gendarmerie nor did it state the stage reached in the investigations into the whole affair. In fact up till now the Ivorians have not given an up-to-date list of those who perished in the black hole of Abidjan.

Worthy of note in the communique, however, was the reaffirmation of the commitment of the leaders of Ghana, Togo and the Ivory Coast to the principles and objectives of the ECOWAS. The spirit, if not the letter, of the ECOWAS treaty is infringed any time a citizen of a member state is maltreated in another country where he is sojourning whether legally or illegally. That treaty allows for the free movement of men and goods and, therefore, whenever there is a mass indiscriminate swoop on the socalled alien communities accompanied by brutal treatment of those caught in the police net, the treaty is breached. There is no doubt about the criminal tendencies of people away from home and therefore not inhibited by proprietary sanctions. Also there is no doubt that some Ghanaians are among criminal elements in neighboring states. However, we still believe that a man is innocent until he is proved otherwise. The laws of other countries might be different on this score, but surely their laws must reserve for even the suspect the right to live until he proves his innocence. The crowding of so many people in such a small cell in Agban should surely have aroused the conscience of the officer in charge that it could lead to tragic consequencies. Perhaps the Agban episode was an accident. However, it is fervently hoped that the early dawn swoops on alien communities out of which the recent episode occurred will cease. The ECOWAS treaty is not a license for criminality, we know, but it should also not be a license for xenophobes to vent their spleen on innocent aliens.

The Lome accord shows the maturity of President Limann for not allowing a national tragedy to becloud his judgment. It is hoped that Mr Houpjhouet-Boigny has learned from this incident, not to allow his gendarmerie full rein to terrorize people.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI CANCELS 10 APR LAGOS SUMMIT ON CHAD

AB091047 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Lagos, 9 Apr (AFP)--President Shehu Shagari has canceled an Organization of African Unity (OAU) mini-summit that was to have opened here tomorrow to discuss the formation and dispatch of an inter-African peace-keeping force to Chad, official sources said here today.

Mr. Shagari called off the mini-summit after Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, whose country has troops in Chad, notified him that he would not attend, the sources added. Chadian Transitional President Goukouni Oueddei, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, President Amadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, the current OAU chairman, and Mr. Shagari were all to have taken part in the meeting.

UPPER VOLTA

LABOR, STUDENT UNREST REPORTED IN URBAN AREAS

AB081057 Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Ouagadougou, 7 Apr (AFP)--The tacit agreement reached between the military regime in Upper Volta which came into power by a coup d'etat on 25 November 1980 and the trade union and student bodies has not been lasted out the winter. In February, the Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV) sent a motion of no-confidence to the Military Committee of Redress and National Development while the university and high school students mobilized themselves in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou in particular in retaliation for the government's arrest of militants of the pro-Albanian Upper Voltan Revolutionary Communist Party.

The CSV, which is considered the most important and the most radical trade union in the country, addressed a letter at the beginning of February to the military committee, protesting against the restrictions imposed on trade union activities. The military committee, the letter stressed, had promised to safeguard democratic and trade union freedom and proposed in its first statement to make the trade unions privileged partners of the regime.

The CSV stressed that these promises had remained unfulfilled and that nothing had changed. It pointed out to the soldiers that the workers no longer accepted to make sacrifices and expected justice to be done to them. The two other less important unions disassociated themselves from this action by the CSV stating that it would be unwise to rush the new regime in its search for truth and social justice.

According to well-informed circles, the military council, in its reply to the CSV, issued a warning to this union. While stressing its desire to keep its promises, the military committee informed the CSV that it was determined to opposed any anarchic attitude.

While tension increased between the military and the unionists, university and high school students were mobilizing themselves. To counteract the clandestine communist party's influence on the students, the government began a series of interpellations and controls at the end of February: Four teachers, in particular, were questioned in Bobo-Dioulasso and two others in Ouagadougou. These arrests resulted in a student strike in Bobo-Dioulasso and a strike attempt in Ouagadougou.

The General Union of Upper Volta Students, the country's main student organization, in tracts distributed in March, stated that the regime was preparing the way for a fascist-type dictatorship and that the November coup d'etat was not against the civilian regime but against the revolutionary movement headed by the Revolutionary Communist Party. Furthermore, another student organization also denounced the activities of the regime and presented a note demanding an increase in the number of schools and the cancellation of ultraselective examinations and competitions.

This agitation spread as far as Lome University where, following a quarrel between Togolese and Upper Voltan students, the latter were expelled from the University campus. According to the Upper Voltan daily L'OBSERVATEUR, the vice chancellor accused them of preaching rebellion and interfering with the country's internal policy. Faced with this situation, the Upper Volta Ministerial Council, which met on 26 March, decided that it was out of the question to permit certain types of negative behavior and attitudes to continue. Strong measures have already been taken, and more radical ones will be taken if the occasion arises, a communique published at the end of the council meeting stated. L'OBSERVATEUR added: Those who seek to conceal their trouble making beneath a student's cloak will be systematically dismissed from school.

In political circles in Ouagadougou, people stress that this agitation affects only a part of the city population and that the countryside remains completely indifferent. But they admit that the military regime does not have the means to improve the conditions of life and to present to the people a coherent recovery plan which can be implemented quickly.

MADAGASCAR

COMMUNIQUE RECORDS VISIT OF ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

LD052050 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Report on Algerian-Malagasy communique on Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's 3-5 April official visit to Madagascar]

[Text] The communique begins by giving prominence to the warm welcome accorded to the president of the republic and party secretary general, Chadli Bendjedid, and the delegation accompanying him at the official and popular levels, which once again confirm the depth of the ties of friendship, fraternity and solidarity between the peoples of Algeria and Madagascar. The communique adds that the talks between the two sides were held in an atmosphere of friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding, which confirms the fraternity in struggle of both peoples, forged during the joint struggle against occupation and colonial domination.

The communique adds that the talks made possible a wide exchange of views on bilateral relations and international problems, particularly the situations in Africa and in the Indian Ocean. After expressing satisfaction at the current development of bilateral relations both presidents confirmed their will to do all they could to develop the fruitful cooperation in a steady manner so as to make it responsive in form and content to the legitimate aspirations of both peoples. Both sides notice the existence of important possibilities for the development of such cooperation and agreed in this context to provide all the necessary means for securing the effectiveness of this cooperation, especially through the revival of the joint Algerian-Malagasy commission.

The communique adds that the international situation, especially with regard to Africa and the Indian Ocean, and the problems of development were studied broadly and in depth by both sides, who noticed with great anxiety the deterioration of international relations resulting in the emergence of international hotbeds of tension. In this respect they expressed anxiety over the dangerous repercussions of the deterioration of this situation to the independence, sovereignty and security of Third World countries, especially the threat of using force, the establishment of bases and the consolidation of military alliances. Both sides expressed regret that such development, in addition to being a serious threat to the security of the world, makes the situation in developing countries unstable, forcing them to devote all their efforts to maintaining their independence and security, and thus hindering their activity in the field of development and advancement of their peoples.

In the face of the emergence of tension and the dangers of intervention to which it leads, especially in developing countries, and the spread of the strategy of domination, both sides confirmed their firm adherence to the principles and objectives of nonalignment, to the historical significance of its principles and objectives, and to the importance of the movement as a factor independent from blocs. In the face of the serious crises which distinguish current international relations, both sides expressed their belief that the Nonaligned Movement constitutes the best way to preserve the independence of African countries and to guarantee a real advancement of its peoples. Both sides confirmed their desire to coordinate their efforts with the rest of the nonaligned countries, and to secure the victory of the ideals, principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement.

The communique notes both sides showed special interest in the deterioration of the situation in southern Africa, Western Sahara and the Middle East. A full agreement of views was recorded concerning these issues. In this context they confirmed their absolute solidarity and militant support for the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, the West Sahara and Palestine in their struggle for liberation and recognition of their basic national rights.

Concerning the situation in the Indian Ocean both sides condemned the massing of arms and naval fleets and the spread of military bases, which constitute a threat to peace and security in the region, and to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region.

The Algerian side greeted the initiative of President Ratsiraka to hold a conference in Antananrivo on turning the Indian Ocean into a region of peace, free from weapons, considering this initiative an important contribution to peace. After the Algerian side renewed its full support for the Republic of Madagascar in recovering three Indian Ocean islands in implementation of UN, OAU and Nonaligned resolutions, both sides referred to the problems of development at the international level, pointing out that 7 years after the approval of the UN statement and program of action concerning the commencement of the implementation of the international economic order, such a start has not yet been made.

Both sides confirmed their conviction that the comprehensive and integrated endeavor, which includes at the same time the principles and manifestations of relations between the South and the North, would allow progress to be made toward restructuring the international economy, pointing subsequently to the need to begin as soon as possible comprehensive talks on international economic cooperation as approved by the United Nations and to hold consultations at the highest level to assist the United Nations in its efforts to reach agreement on existing disputes.

After both presidents had confirmed their support for the development of relations among developing countries, they recalled that this was a basic factor for the establishment of a new international economic order, without being a substitute for a North-South dialogue.

After the Malagasy side had praised Algeria's efforts at the international level for the attainment of peoples' sovereignty over their own natural resources, for the establishment of a new order for international cooperation, and for spreading justice, the Algerian side, for its part, greeted the initiatives of the president of Madagascar which deal with cooperation among developing countries and provide for setting up three solidarity funds.

The joint communique adds that both sides expressed satisfaction at the results of their talks which contribute to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The two presidents agreed to develop and consolidate relations between the two countries' parties.

President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his warm gratitude to President Didier Ratsiraka and to the people and Government of Madagascar for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded him and the delegation accompanying him during his stay in Madagascar. President Chadli Bendjedid invited President Didier Ratsiraka to pay an official visit to Algeria. The invitation was accepted and the date will be fixed later.

[Paris AFP in French at 0831 GMT on 5 April carries a report on the talks between the Algerian and Malagasy presidents which notes: For his part, the Malagasy president repeated his suggestion for the creation of three funds within the Nonaligned Movement: an inter-nonaligned monetary fund, a development fund and a fund for the stabilization of prices of basic products. According to him, these funds would provide the best conditions under which to face the North-South dialogue. Speaking about Western Sahara, Mr Ratsiraka explained that Mococco must become reconciled with a brotherly people whose desire to exist can no longer be overlooked. Finally, on Namibia, he declared that a united Africa and the nonaligned countries must make the United Nations declare the independence of Namibia, or in the absence of that, help it achieve independence.]

MOZAMBIQUE

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BENDJEDID'S VISIT

LD041136 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text of Algerian-Mozambique joint communique issued at the close of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's 1-3 April official visit to Mozambique]

[Text] At the invitation of Mr Samora Machel, the leader of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 1-3 April 1981.

The president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria was accorded a warm welcome on arrival in Maputo by the residents, who insisted on demonstrating the strong friendship and firm solidarity which link the Algerian and Mozambique peoples.

During his visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique, President Chadli Bendjedid laid a bouquet at the tomb of the heroes of Mozambique. He also visited the Museum of the Revolution. In addition, President Chadli Bendjedid held a meeting with the cadres of the Frelimo Party and the democratic organizations of the masses. The president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Brother Chadli Bendjedid, and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, held official talks in the presence of the delegations of the two countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity and mutual understanding. The talks dealt with the development of bilateral relations and also the current international situation, particularly in southern Africa and the Middle East.

With regard to bilateral relations the two presidents expressed satisfaction with the firmness of the ties of friendship and fraternity which exist between the two countries and the two revolutions in their common struggle against colonialism and imperialism. The two presidents placed on record that Algerian-Mozambique cooperation, the promotion of which was given a boost in particular during the visit of President Samora Machel to Algeria in December 1980, is developing satisfactorily in view of the fact that it embodies the implementation in various fields of the cooperation agreement signed between the two countries. The two countries exchanged a number of delegations in order to promote it. The two presidents affirmed that expanding bilateral cooperation is considered a basic element in strengthening the relations between Algeria and Mozambique and effectively crystalizes the militant solidarity between the two peoples.

Concerning the situation in southern Africa, the two presidents expressed their concern about the policy of domination, occupation and aggression pursued by the racist minority regime in Pretoria. The two presidents strongly denounced the obstinate attitude of the racists of South Africa which they displayed once again at the conference on Namibia, which was held recently in Geneva. The two presidents also denounced the maneuvers of the Pretoria regime for the sake of reaching solutions which bear the characteristics of neo-colonialism by keeping out the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, SWAPO, and challenging all the resolutions adopted by the international community.

The two presidents renewed their support for the armed struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO. They expressed their satisfaction with the victories of the organization in the political, diplomatic and military fields. They pointed out the need to speed up the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435, which is considered the only way to reach a just solution to the Namibian issue.

The two presidents also denounced the barbarous suppression by the Pretoria regime of the gallant people of South Africa and the policy of (?apartheid). They renewed their militant solidarity with the people of South Africa in their struggle under the leadership of the African National Congress against racism and racial discrimination. The two sides also strongly denounced the repeated aggressions of the South African regime against independent states in the area aimed at striking at their stability, harming their sovereignty and territorial integrity and hampering their national construction and assumption of their militant responsibility in the interests of the peoples of the area who are still fighting for liberation and legitimate national rights. In this framework, the Algerian side expressed its strong condemnation of the recent attacks carried out by the South African regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique, particularly in Matola and Ponta do Quro. It affirmed the absolute solidarity of the Algerian people with the people of Mozambique.

On the situation in northwest Africa, the two presidents affirmed their concern for the gravity of the situation and the acuteness of tension in this area as a result of Morocco's categorical rejection of the implementation of the OAU and UN resolutions in favor of a just and peaceful solution of the Western Sahara issue. The two sides renewed their unchanging support and solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Western Sahara under the leadership of the Polisario Front, their sole and legitimate representative. They expressed their satisfaction with the victories of the SDAR, particularly in the diplomatic field. The two sides noted that direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front is the only course that can lead to a final solution to the Western Sahara issue.

Concerned about what might result from the tension caused by the Western Sahara conflict, the two presidents expressed their condemnation of the Moroccan interference in the domestic affairs of Mauritania which emerged clearly in the recent coup attempt in that country. In this framework, they renewed their fraternal support for the people and Government of Mauritania in the defense of their national independence and sovereignty.

On studying the Middle East situation, the two presidents once again expressed their deep concern about the increase in tension in this area and particularly since the signing of the Camp David agreements. After denouncing these agreements, the two sides expressed the conviction that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem is attainable only by the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab areas and recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two sides also affirmed the unchanging right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state.

The two sides renewed their total support for the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO and expressed their concern at the increased military presence in the Indian Ocean characterized by the development and strengthening of military bases and an increase in the presence of foreign naval fleets.

The two sides welcomed with satisfaction the initiative of the president of Madagascar, which calls for holding an international conference in Antanarivo on the Indian Ocean after the UN conference in Colombo this year on the same subject.

The two sides renewed their attachment to the principles, aims and the Charter of the OAU and the UN Organization and their confidence in the role of these organizations in the search for solutions to the problems which concern the African Continent and the world in general. The two sides also renewed their resolve to work relentlessly for and to defend and strengthen the basic aims of the Nonaligned Movement to enable it to carry out its full role in the peoples' struggle for economic and political liberation. The two presidents expressed great satisfaction with the talks they had and also with the fraternal atmosphere of these talks and the mutual understanding and the agreement of views. They expressed the belief that this new meeting between Algeria and Mozambique will further contribute to strengthening relations between the two countries and bolster the ties between the two peoples.

President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his profound thanks to President Samora Machel and the Frelimo Party and the government and people of Mozambique for the warm welcome and fraternal hospitality shown to him and his delegation during their stay in Mozambique. President Chadli Bendjedid extended an invitation to President Samora Machel to pay an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and its date will be fixed at a later time.

MACHEL WARNS SOUTH AFRICA IN 4 APR SPEECH

LD062230 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 6 Apr 81 EA

[Excerpts] The president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Field Marshal Samora Machel, had a meeting in Beira on Saturday with military cadres and soldiers attending the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique Armed Forces secondary school. Addressing the gathering, Field Marshal Samora Machel made an important speech in which he dealt in depth with the issue of building a strong and modern revolutionary army:

[Begin recording] [Machel] I want to assure you here that when the time comes, South Africa will not occupy our territory. I will not say that they will have to pass over the dead bodies of each one of us. No, I will not say that. But South Africa will not occupy our country. South Africa is not going to attack and wage war on us. We shall stop in Pretoria. [applause] Do not fear. We shall teach these Boers a lesson. [laughter and applause]

We got strong quickly because of the war in Zimbabwe. Smith helped us get strong. Thank you, Smith. Do you know this? [laughter and applause] Had it not been for Smith, we would have no MiGs here now. We would have no pilots. Please, let us thank Smith. [laughter and applause] Let us send Smith a message of thanks. He has been a good teacher. He taught us in Manica, Tete, Sofala and Gaza Provinces, where he waged war on us. Our soldiers from Nampula went to fight in those provinces. Soldiers from all provinces went to Zimbabwe. some of those who were there are here now. They spent 2 years in Zimbabwe. They went to Zimbabwe on foot and returned home by air, on special aircraft--the Queen's aircraft. [laughter and applause] We know the Boers. We also knew the Rhodesians. You know this. We fought them in Tete.

As for the South Africans, we have fought them ever since our war started. This time, we must [words indistinct]. We want no attacks. We do not want them to come here and get out. We do not want this. We want a clean war so that we can hit the Boer on the head with an axe. [applause]

The other day they entered because of corruption on the part of some of our officers. They sold themselves for chocolate. [laughter] Chocolate. They were CIA agents. Some directors of the Foreign Ministry were being paid by the CIA. Some of them were getting over 19 contos a month. [passage indistinct] The struggle continues. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES GASOLINE RATIONING

LD042130 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The Mozambique Government has decided to introduce the rationing of gasoline and diesel fuel. The rationing will come into effect from midnight tonight, but will not apply to cars belonging to the diplomatic corps (?or any) international organizations, provided their owners are prepared to pay for the required fuel in foreign currency.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER JUSTIFIES SOUTH-WEST AFRICA DEFENSE ROLE

LD091212 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The South African minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, says the presence of the South African Defense Force in South-West Africa not only protects the territory but also provides protection for South Africa itself. Addressing a wings parade [as heard] at the Bloemspruit Airbase near Bloemfontein, General Malan said that if the defense force left South-West Africa, SWAPO, aided by the Soviet Union and its proxy forces, would invade the territory. In those circumstances South Africa would have to cope with another Marxist state and the presence of Cuban forces to prop up its government. Such a state of affairs would provide launching-pads for communist-inspired terrorist organizations to act against South Africa.

COLLUSION WITH USSR ON GOLD, PLATINUM DENIED

LD071138 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The senior deputy governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Chris Stals, says there is absolutely no collusion between South Africa and the Soviet Union over gold sales. Commenting on reports of a BBC television program in which it was stated, among other things, that South Africa and Russia had withheld gold from the market to stimulate the price, Dr Stals said South Africa has no idea what Russia does with its gold and definitely has no agreement with that country. Dr Stals said that as far as South Africa's gold sales were concerned, these were determined by her balance of payments. In 1980 the balance had been so strong that it had been possible to divert about 10 percent of production into reserves, raising the reserves by about 2 million ounces. Since the beginning of this year, however, only about 10,000 ounces had gone into reserves and South Africa was marketing virtually her full gold production.

As far as diamond dealings are concerned, a spokesman for the De Beers Group said that until the text of the BBC program had been studied, the reports would be treated as speculation.

A spokesman for South Africa's largest plantinum producer, Rustenburg Platinum, whose chairman, Mr Gordon Waddell, was the man seen in Moscow, refused to make any comment. A spokesman for the country's other large producer, Impala Platinum, said it definitely had no contact with Russian producers on the marketing of platinum.

ZAMBIA

TIMES PREVIEWS CHESTER CROCKER AFRICA TOUR

LD081140 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 8 Apr 81 CA

[From the "Editorials" program]

[Text] Today's TIMES OF ZAMBIA opinion reads: President Ronald Reagan's man for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, embarks on his maiden trip this week. He is actually expected in Lusaka by the weekend. Africa takes this exploration seriously in view of what Reagan himself, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and UN Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick have said since the Republicans dethroned Jimmy Carter. Reagan is on record as having underscored that his administration will not abandon wartime ally South Africa. Haig and Kirkpatrick [word indistinct] similar views.

However, Africa, Zambia included, will give the Reagan envoy a chance to explain the new American policy. But, as one prominent black American observed on the Reagan attitude towards Africa, most of the signs are bad for a progressive policy. We share that view. Crocker, a former Nixon administration Security Council staffer, may not be as extreme to the right as his seniors, but as a (?minion) he will not have much leverage to (?change) them. When he appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Monday, Crocker appeared quite enthusiastic about his African safari. (?His is a) course already set for him. In short, Crocker is coming to tell Africans that America will not tolerate their will for human rights but that Washington is going to protect (?mineral rights).

Be that as it may, African leaders should give the envoy their pieces of mind. They will not shy back for fear that America will punch them for being blunt. From his first stop tomorrow in Kenya to the least independent African country he (?will touch), Crocker should be critically examined so that when he reports back Reagan will be given the true sentiments of Africa.

There are many important issues which we want America to share in solving for the benefit of mankind and Africa in particular. The Reagan administration is not supposed to use un-Christian tactics to force Angola to abandon her socialist path by supporting Jonas Savimbi's guerrilla forces. It should not (?approve of) Pretoria's futile efforts to stall the solution of the Namibian dispute just because Sam Nujoma appears to be leaning to the East. In its trade and economic ties, Africa needs a better hearing from America. The United States has (?decelerated) the progress of the North-South dialogue. It has scuttled efforts by small nations to form cartels for their products and it controls most of the influential bodies, like the International Monetary Fund, so much that the Third World has literally to go on bended knee to be given a loan. The West should not wonder why liberation movements and emergent states turn to socialist countries for help, concludes today's TIMES OF ZAMBIA opinion.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PLANS--Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said today that the country expects to harvest 11 million bags of maize this year. Mr Mundia said that out of the estimated 11 million bags there will be 8.4 million marketable surplus to be bought by the National Agriculture Marketing Board. Mr Mundia said this at Mr T.D. Sakana's farm along Great East Road during his 1-day tour of farms in Lusaka rural district. The prime minister said he was satisfied with the projected harvest and urged marketing agents and farmers to ensure early harvest and speedy delivery of maize to depots. [Excerpt] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Apr 81 LD/CA]

ZIMBABWE

SALISBURY REPORTS REAGAN LETTER PRAISING NATION

LD040916 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0600 4 Apr 81 CA

[Text] The American President, Mr Reagan, has praised the Zimbabwean Government for living up to the guarantees of civil liberty contained in the Lancaster House agreement. In a letter to the American Congress, signed yesterday, Mr Reagan expressed confidence in the politics of Zimbabwe, which he said had been marked by increasing stability and the enhancement of the authority of Comrade Mugabe. Mr Reagan's letter reads:

The transition to black rule in Zimbabwe has taken place without either the economic or political upheavals predicted by its enemies. The letter continued: Black and white conflict has been inconsequential and economically Zimbabwe has made considerable progress in the 11 months since independence. The presidential letter was signed in Mr Reagan's suite at the George Washington University Hospital.

KENYAN AUTHORITIES RELEASE FORMER MINISTER TEKERE

LD090910 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 8 Apr 81 CA

[Text] The former minister of manpower, planning and development, Comrade Edgar Tekere, has been released by Kenyan security forces. Comrade Tekere was arrested yesterday in the Kenyan capital as he was preparing to address students at a university in the city.